surgeon طبيب جراح	apply for يتقدم لوظيفة	take place يحدث / يتم	treatment معاملة- علاج
charity مؤسسة خيرية	education تربية	repeat يكرر	headline عنوان جريدة
charitable خيري / محسن	single أعزب / وحيد	meeting اجتماع	normal طبيعي
leader قائد	partner شريك	light خفيف / ضوء	abnormal شاذ
leadership قيادة	experience خبرة	action حدث	society مجتمع / جمعية
surname لقب الأسرة	project مشروع	period فترة	main أساسي
Marital status حالة اجتماعية	architect مهندس معماري	adapt to يتكيف علي	qualities صفات
historic تاريخي	application طلب	situation موقف	organization منظمة
modern حديث / معاصر	title عنوان كتاب / لقب	qualifications مؤهلات	benefit يستفيد
air conditioning تكيف	fireman رجل إطفاء	resign يستقيل	pass يمر / يجتاز
delegation وفد مفوض	a uniform زى موحد	retire يتقاعد/ يعتزل	fill in يملآ استمارة
infrastructure بنية تحتية	a company شركة	retirement تقاعد	call for يدعو إلي
train يدرب	smart ذكي / أنيق	difference اختلاف	keen on مهتم بـ
efficient كفء	come back يعود	a cell خلية / زنزانة	childhood طفولة
heat حرارة / يسخن	proud of فخور بـ	die of يموت بسبب	excellent at ممتاز في
trade تجارة	weekend نهاية الأسبوع	grandchildren أحفاد	part-time بعض الوقت
report يقرر / قرار	business عمل	card كارت / بطاقة	full-time كل الوقت
interview مقابلة	magical رائع - فاتن	primary ابتدائي / أولي	accounting محاسبة
opinion رأي	national قومي	operation عملية	accountant محاسب
work for يعمل لحساب	research يبحث / بحث	article مقال / سلعة	financial مالي
international دولي	Kind / type نوع	mention يذكر	finance تمويل / مالية
reason for سبب لـ	pronounce ينطق	qualify يتأهل	member عضو
civil engineer مهندس مدني	pronunciation نطق	transplant يزرع عضو	foundation مؤسسة
advertisement إعلان	refer to يشير إلي	value for قيمة لـ	free of charge مجاناً

Definitions

efficient	Someone or something that is working very well
leader	A person who is in charge of a group of people
Delegation	a group of people who are sent by a company to speak for it at a meeting
Grandchildren	the children of our children.
adapt	To change your behaviour or idea to fit for a new situation
retire	To stop working usually because of old age
foundation	A large important organisation
transplant	operation in which part of someone's body is put into another's body .
treatment	Something that doctors do to cure an illness or injury
free of charge	For free / without paying any money .

Prepositions and expressions

apply for (a job)	يتقدم بطلب لـ (وظيفة)	apply to (a company)	يتقدم بطلب (للشركة)
apply in person	يتقدم بالطلب شخصياً	apply in writing	يتقدم بالطلب كتابة
under the leadership of	تحت قيادة	benefit from	يستفيد من
cause of / reason for	سبب لـ	play a role (a part) in	يلعب دوراً في
have experience in	لديه خبرة في	see off	يودع
report on	يقدم تقرير عن	at the weekend	في نهاية الأسبوع

Make	كلمات تأتي مع		Do	كلمات تأتي مع	
a mistake	up (his) mind	sure	a favour	(his) hair	a job
friends	a suggestion	a noise	an operation	damage	good
contributions	achievements	war	the cleaning	the sweeping	work
a decision	lunch	peace	the homework	the shopping	a project
a difference to	the bed	sense	the washing up	without	harm
parts of cars	a promise	a fire	the cooking	nothing	wrong

♣ Air conditioner جهاز تكييف ♣ Air conditioned مكيف / The shop is air-conditioned

♣ It is very comfortable working in a modern building with air conditioning.

♣ smart ذكي - أنيق ♣The company gives us a smart uniform.// ♣Radwa is smart ذكية

♣Proud to + المصدر ♣ I am proud to be helping to build a modern country.

♣ Proud of+ اسم ♣ I am proud of my sons and daughters

♣ Since (past simple ماضي بسيط) , (present perfect مضارع تام)

♣ Since I started the job two years ago , I have met important people .

♣headline جريدة – عنوان أخبار ♣title عنوان كتاب ♣ addressعنوان منزل او بريد الكتروني

♣ In my opinion / I think للتعبير عن الرأي ♣In my opinion , computer is magical.

♣Work for عند – يعمل لدي ♣ I work for a well-known Egyptian company writing programs.

♣Work with يعمل مع ♣ He worked with many of the world's best heart surgeons

♣Professor Magdi Yacoub is a world famous heart surgeon جراح قلب مشهور عالمياً

♣Professor Magdi Yacoub learnt to adapt to يتأقلم علي different situations

♣ Qualify as يتأهل ك ♣ He studied medicine and qualified as a doctor in 1957

♣ Decide to + inf. المصدر ♣ He decided to become a heart surgeon.

♣ Decide on + الاسم: ♣You should decide on your goal.

♣ Do research into يقوم ببحث في ♣ He did a lot of research on plants

♣Operation عملية جراحية ♣The surgeon does an operation ♣The patient has an operation

♣a process عملية صناعية أو تعليمية ♣All of us should contribute to the education process

♣Transplant زراعة أعضاء ♣Harefield became the most important transplant centre .

♣Part of + شيء لاينفصل ♣part of a team ♣a part of= شيء ينفصل a part of this cake.

♣ die of (عطش / جوع / مرض) يموت من ♣ die from (جرح / إصابة / لدغة عقرب أو عنكبوت) يموت من

♣ Fall (asleep / ill / silent / vacant / unconscious) لاحظ هذه الكلمات مع fall

♣fill in = complete an application or a form يقوم بملء طلب أو استمارة

♣ find يجد (found – found) ♣ found يؤسس (founded – founded)

Unit 1 | Questions and answers | Mr : Hesham

1- Why do you think Magdi Yacoub 'f father had to work in different places?

✈ Because he was a surgeon and he had to work in different places in Egypt.

2- Why do you think Yacoub learnt to adapt to different situations ?

✈ Because his family had to move to different places every few years.

3-How do you think Yacoub was determined to be a surgeon ?

✈ When his aunt died of a heart problem , he decided to be a heart surgeon .

4-What do you think helped Magdi Yacoub to be a great surgeon ?

✈ He had good qualifications as well as working with the world's best surgeons.

5- Do you think Magdi Yacoub benefited from staying in the USA?

✈ Yes .He taught at Chicago university and worked with many of the world's best surgeons.

6-To what extent Yacoub benefited Harefield hospital ?

✈Under his leadership Harefield hospital became the most important transplant centre.

7- What great achievements did he do in 1980s ?
- He was part of the team which did the first British heart transplant operation. He became Professor of Heart surgery at London university in 1986.

8-Why do you think Yacoub travelled thousands of kilometres in small planes ?
- To find healthy hearts for transplants.

9- How do you think we can benefit from people who retire?
- We can benefit from their great experience. Older people can teach our youth

10- How do you think Yacoub has helped the Egyptian children since he retired?
- He helped children with heart problems .He gave them treatment for free

11- What do you think is his remarkable work in Egypt ?
- He is now the head of Magdi Yacoub Heart Foundation which is one of the largest charity organizations in Egypt.

12- How do you think The Aswan Heart Centre Project (AHC) provides for the Egyptians?
- Many Egyptian patients with heart problems , including small babies , could have heart operations free of charge.(for free)

13- Why do you think he continues to work after his retirement ?
- He can make a difference to people's lives.

14-Which charities do you think are important in Egypt ?
- Orman Charity Association جمعية الاورمان الخيرية
- The Egyptian Food Bank .
- Misr Al-Kheir Foundation مؤسسة مصر الخير
- Magdi Yacoub Heart Foundation

Language Functions

Reasons Expressions تعبيرات السبب

♣Can you tell me the reason why you apply for that job?
- The best reason about working here is the friendly people
- I enjoy working here because every day is different.

Unit 1	The Present simple tense	Mr : Hesham

التكوين : يتكون المضارع البسيط من المصدر مع الجمع والضمير (I)
ويضاف للفعل (s) أو (es)مع المفرد

الاستخدام	يدل المضارع البسيط علي عادة (حدث متكرر) أو حقيقة:

كلمات تدل على العدة ويستخدم معها زمن المضارع البسيط

always دائماً / usually عادة / sometimes أحياناً / often غالباً / rarely = seldom نادراً / every كل every day / كل يوم every week كل أسبوع / every year كل سنة /frequently / غالباً/ generally Hardly ever بالكاد / occasionally بين حين وأخر / never / ever

Habit عادة	Fact حقيقة
♣*Mr Hesham* always works hard	♣Ice melts in the sun
♣ *We sometimes drink coffee at the café*	♣The earth turns round the sun
♣ She often makes mistakes.	♣ *Electricity is generated from the High Dam*
♣ We occasionally help clean the flat.	♣Metals expand in summer

يستخدم المضارع البسيط بدلا من المستقبل البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية

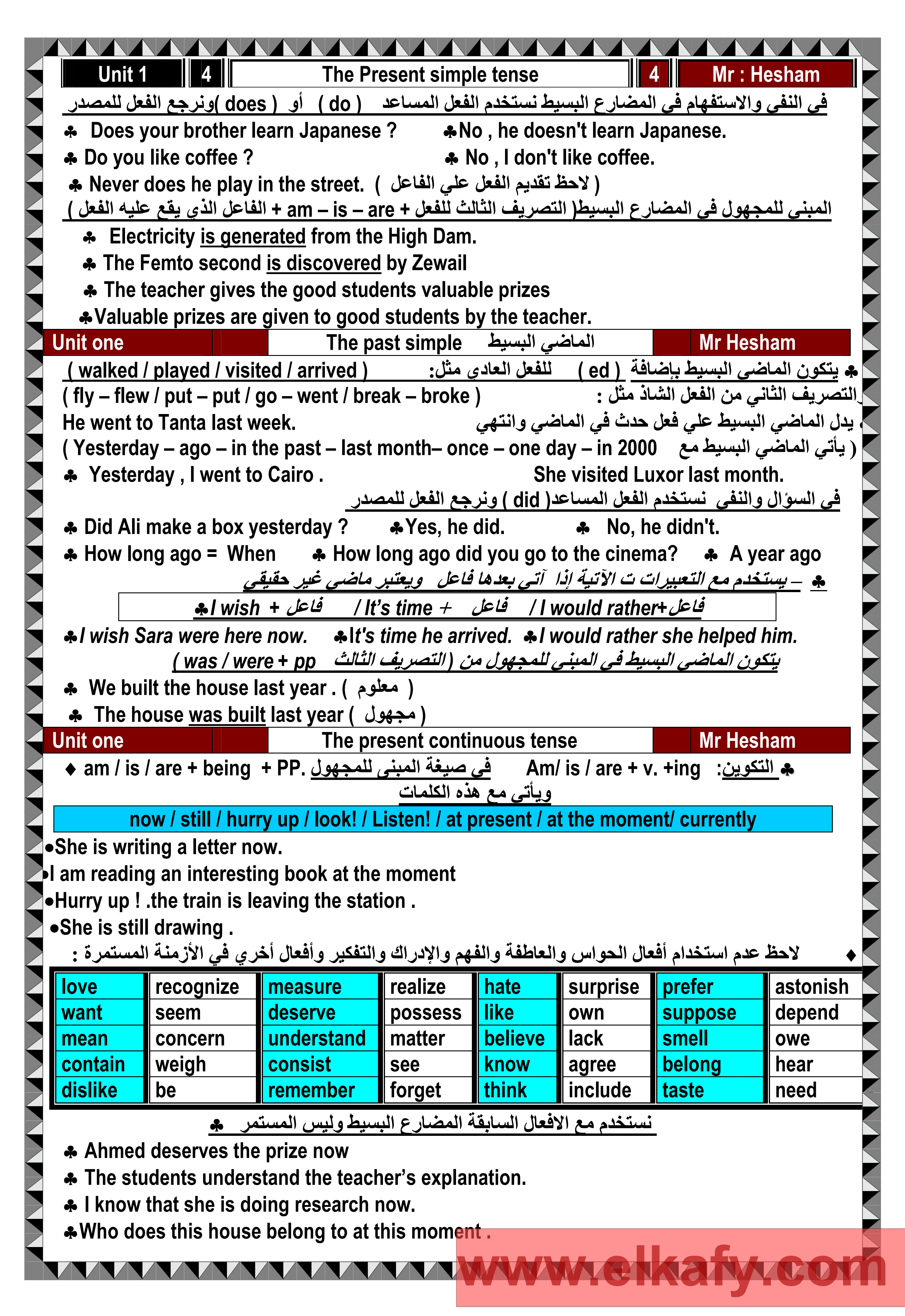
♣As soon as they travel abroad , they will stay at a splendid hotel .

♣ *After she finishes school , she will marry.*

♣ *I will graduate. I will look for a job .* ♣ *When I graduate , I will look for a job.*

♣ *I will finish my work. Then I will leave the office.*

♣I won't leave the office until I finish my work.



Unit 1	4	The Present simple tense	4	Mr : Hesham

في النفي والاستفهام في المضارع البسيط نستخدم الفعل المساعد (do) أو (does)ونرجع الفعل للمصدر

♣ Does your brother learn Japanese ? ♣No , he doesn't learn Japanese.

♣ Do you like coffee ? ♣ No , I don't like coffee.

♣ Never does he play in the street. (لاحظ تقديم الفعل علي الفاعل)

المبنى للمجهول فى المضارع البسيط(التصريف الثالث للفعل + am – is – are + الفاعل الذي يقع عليه الفعل)

♣ Electricity is generated from the High Dam.

♣ The Femto second is discovered by Zewail

♣ The teacher gives the good students valuable prizes

♣Valuable prizes are given to good students by the teacher.

Unit one	The past simple الماضي البسيط	Mr Hesham

♣ يتكون الماضى البسيط بإضافة (ed) للفعل العادى مثل: (walked / played / visited / arrived)

التصريف الثاني من الفعل الشاذ مثل : (fly – flew / put – put / go – went / break – broke)

♣ يدل الماضي البسيط علي فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهي He went to Tanta last week.

(يأتي الماضي البسيط مع Yesterday – ago – in the past – last month– once – one day – in 2000)

♣ Yesterday , I went to Cairo . She visited Luxor last month.

في السؤال والنفي نستخدم الفعل المساعد(did) ونرجع الفعل للمصدر

♣ Did Ali make a box yesterday ? ♣Yes, he did. ♣ No, he didn't.

♣ How long ago = When ♣ How long ago did you go to the cinema? ♣ A year ago

♣ – *يستخدم مع التعبيرات ت الآتية إذا آتي بعدها فاعل ويعتبر ماضي غير حقيقي*

♣*I wish + فاعل / It's time + فاعل / I would rather+فاعل*

♣*I wish Sara were here now.* ♣*It's time he arrived.* ♣*I would rather she helped him.*

يتكون الماضي البسيط في المبنى للمجهول من (التصريف الثالث was / were + pp)

♣ We built the house last year . (معلوم)

♣ The house was built last year (مجهول)

Unit one	The present continuous tense	Mr Hesham

♣ التكوين: Am/ is / are + v. +ing في صيغة المبنى للمجهول ♦ am / is / are + being + PP.

ويأتي مع هذه الكلمات

now / still / hurry up / look! / Listen! / at present / at the moment/ currently

- She is writing a letter now.
- I am reading an interesting book at the moment
- Hurry up ! .the train is leaving the station .
- She is still drawing .

♦ لاحظ عدم استخدام أفعال الحواس والعاطفة والفهم والإدراك والتفكير وأفعال أخري في الأزمنة المستمرة :

love	recognize	measure	realize	hate	surprise	prefer	astonish
want	seem	deserve	possess	like	own	suppose	depend
mean	concern	understand	matter	believe	lack	smell	owe
contain	weigh	consist	see	know	agree	belong	hear
dislike	be	remember	forget	think	include	taste	need

نستخدم مع الافعال السابقة المضارع البسيط وليس المستمر ♣

♣ Ahmed deserves the prize now

♣ The students understand the teacher's explanation.

♣ I know that she is doing research now.

♣Who does this house belong to at this moment .

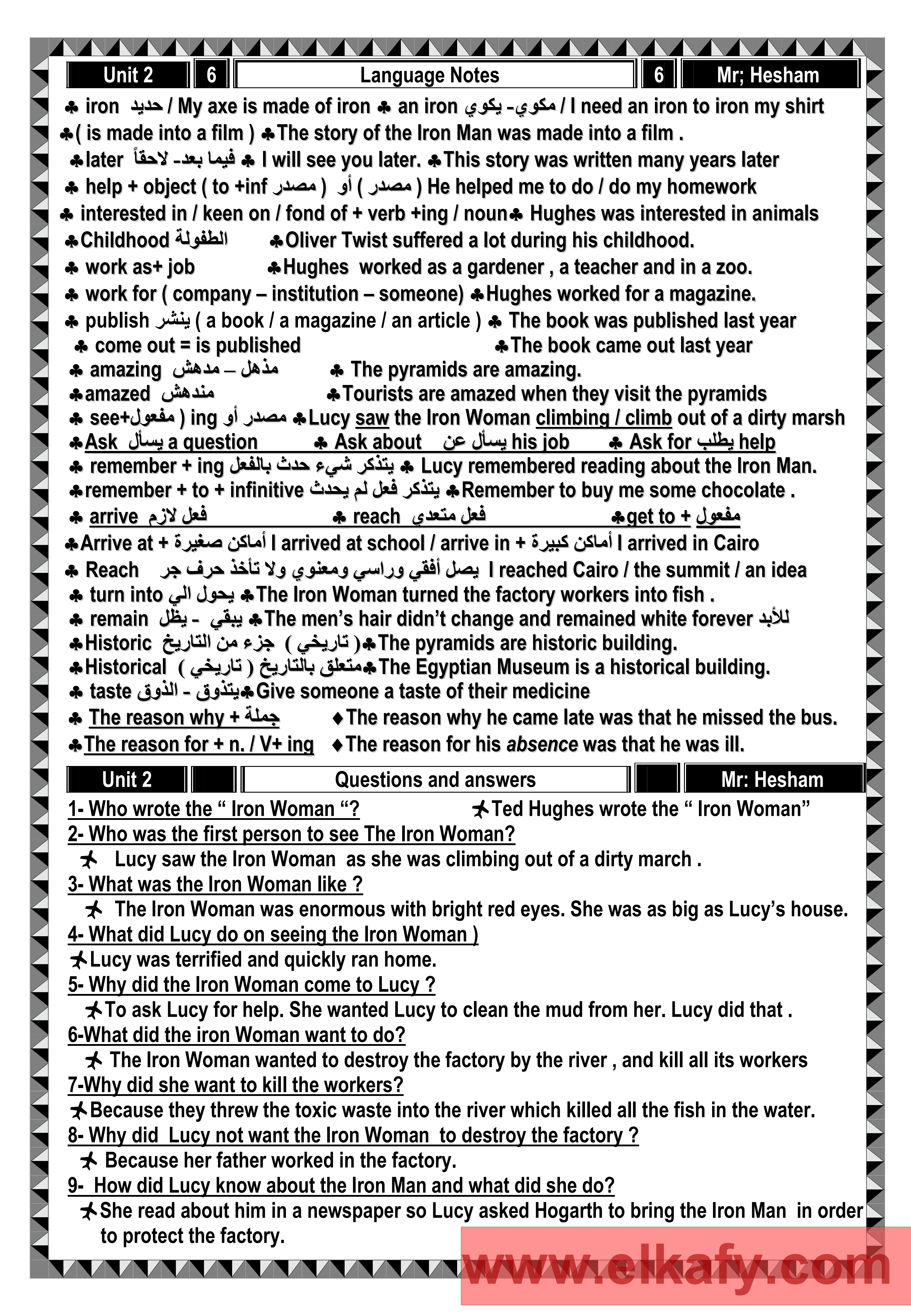
author	مؤلف	interested in	مهتم بـ	ask for	يطلب	bleach	يبيض
iron	حديد	birds	طيور	mud	طين	a mass	جمهور
British	بريطاني	describe	يصف	planet	كوكب	maze	متاهة
poet	شاعر	member	فرد – عضو	throw	يرمي	gases	غازات
laureate	شاعر بلاط	amazing	مدهش	toxic	سام	tobacco	تبغ
century	قرن	dragon	تنين	toxin	السم	chemical	كيماوي
a gardener	بستاني	a queen	ملكة	waste	فاقد	expression	تعبير
magazine	مجلة	England	إنجلترا	protect	يحمي	taste	يتذوق - مذاق
amusing	مسلي	several	عديد	pollute	يلوث	situation	موقف
death	الموت	plays	مسرحيات	pollution	تلوث	unkind	قاسي
poem	قصيدة	French	فرنسي	power	قوة	location	موقع
come out	تظهر	nature	الطبيعة	turn into	يتحول الي	surely	بالتأكيد
publish	ينشر	royal	ملكي	poison	السم	space	فراغ
folk	الناس كافة- شعبي	destroy	يدمر	pain	الم	area	منطقة
appear	يظهر	historic	تاريخي	damage	تلف	park	حديقة
save	ينقذ	manager	مدير	cause	يسبب	negotiate	يتفاوض
earth	الأرض	climb	يتسلق	promise	يوعد	choice	اختيار
dangers	أخطار	marsh	مستنقع	frightened	خائف	summary	ملخص
pollution	تلوث	enormous	ضخم	experience	تجربة	nearby	قريب
during	أثناء	bright	مشرق- لامع	remain	يبقي	somewhere	مكان ما
childhood	طفولة	terrified	خائف	white	ابيض	transport	النقل
countryside	الريف	dream	يحلم - حلم	forever	للأبد	owner	مالك
environment	البيئة	later	فيما بعد	human	بشر	final	نهائي

Definitions

waste	Materials left after you used something		
childhood	The stage مرحلة when you are a child		
death	The end of someone's life		
publish	To be printed and to be available for people to buy.		
poet laureate	A poet for the king or the queen		
Turn into	To make something change and become completely different		
amusing	Funny and entertaining	marsh	An area of soft wet land
enormous	Very big	remain	Continue in the same way
toxic	poisonous	forever	For all future time

Prepositions& expressions

Turn into / convert into	يتحول الي	Wake up	يستيقظ
Save from = rescue from	ينقذ من	Ask for	يطلب
Make it into a film	يحولها الي فيلم	By the river	بجوار النهر
He worked as a doctor	يعمل كطبيب	Throw rubbish into	يرمي الزبالة في
Work for	يعمل في – عند	Is ready to	مستعد لـ
At this time	في هذا الوقت	Special powers	قوي خاصة
The book came out	الكتاب ظهر	A poisoned river	نهر مسمم
Poet laureate	شاعر البلاط الملكي	Cause damage	يسبب تلف
Climb out of	يتسلق خارج من	So frightened that	خائف لدرجة ان
Interested in	مهتم بـ	keen on	متحمس لـ



♣ iron حديد / My axe is made of iron ♣ an iron مكوي - يكوي / I need an iron to iron my shirt
♣(is made into a film) ♣The story of the Iron Man was made into a film .
♣later فيما بعد- لاحقاً ♣ I will see you later. ♣This story was written many years later
♣ help + object (to +inf مصدر) أو (مصدر) He helped me to do / do my homework
♣ interested in / keen on / fond of + verb +ing / noun♣ Hughes was interested in animals
♣Childhood الطفولة ♣Oliver Twist suffered a lot during his childhood.
♣ work as+ job ♣Hughes worked as a gardener , a teacher and in a zoo.
♣ work for (company – institution – someone) ♣Hughes worked for a magazine.
♣ publish ينشر (a book / a magazine / an article) ♣ The book was published last year
♣ come out = is published ♣The book came out last year
♣ amazing مذهل – مدهش ♣ The pyramids are amazing.
♣amazed مندهش ♣Tourists are amazed when they visit the pyramids
♣ see+مفعول) ing مصدر أو ♣Lucy <u>saw</u> the Iron Woman <u>climbing / climb</u> out of a dirty marsh
♣<u>Ask يسأل a question</u> ♣ <u>Ask about يسأل عن his job</u> ♣ <u>Ask for يطلب help</u>
♣ remember + ing يتذكر شيء حدث بالفعل ♣ Lucy remembered reading about the Iron Man.
♣remember + to + infinitive يتذكر فعل لم يحدث ♣Remember to buy me some chocolate .
♣ <u>arrive فعل لازم ♣ reach فعل متعدي ♣get to + مفعول</u>
♣Arrive at + أماكن صغيرة I arrived at school / arrive in + أماكن كبيرة I arrived in Cairo
♣ Reach يصل أفقي وراسي ومعنوي ولا تأخذ حرف جر I reached Cairo / the summit / an idea
♣ turn into يحول الي ♣The Iron Woman turned the factory workers into fish .
♣ remain يظل - يبقي ♣The men's hair didn't change and remained white forever للأبد
♣Historic جزء من التاريخ (تاريخي)♣The pyramids are historic building.
♣Historical (تاريخي) متعلق بالتاريخ♣The Egyptian Museum is a historical building.
♣ taste الذوق - يتذوق♣Give someone a taste of their medicine
♣ <u>The reason why + جملة</u> ♦The reason why he came late was that he missed the bus.
♣<u>The reason for + n. / V+ ing</u> ♦The reason for his *absence* was that he was ill.

Unit 2 | Questions and answers | Mr: Hesham

<u>1- Who wrote the " Iron Woman "?</u> ✈Ted Hughes wrote the " Iron Woman"
<u>2- Who was the first person to see The Iron Woman?</u>
✈ Lucy saw the Iron Woman as she was climbing out of a dirty march .
<u>3- What was the Iron Woman like ?</u>
✈ The Iron Woman was enormous with bright red eyes. She was as big as Lucy's house.
<u>4- What did Lucy do on seeing the Iron Woman)</u>
✈Lucy was terrified and quickly ran home.
<u>5- Why did the Iron Woman come to Lucy ?</u>
✈To ask Lucy for help. She wanted Lucy to clean the mud from her. Lucy did that .
<u>6-What did the iron Woman want to do?</u>
✈ The Iron Woman wanted to destroy the factory by the river , and kill all its workers
<u>7-Why did she want to kill the workers?</u>
✈Because they threw the toxic waste into the river which killed all the fish in the water.
<u>8- Why did Lucy not want the Iron Woman to destroy the factory ?</u>
✈ Because her father worked in the factory.
<u>9- How did Lucy know about the Iron Man and what did she do?</u>
✈She read about him in a newspaper so Lucy asked Hogarth to bring the Iron Man in order to protect the factory.

10- What did the Iron Man give to the Iron Woman ?

✈The Iron Man gave her special powers by which she could turn the factory workers into fish

11- How were the workers punished ?

✈ They were turned into fish and had to live in the dirty river so they felt the pain that the fish felt in this poisoned river.

12- What did the workers understand fro, this experience ?

✈ They understood the terrible damage they had caused to the river and its fish.

13-When did the Iron Woman turn the workers back into people ?

✈ After they promised never to pollute the earth again

14- What was the influence of this experience on the people ?

✈ They were so frightened that all of them had white hair and remained white for ever.

15- Do you think the Iron Woman would save the planet if she destroyed the factory? Why not

✈ No , she wouldn't .Because there are other pollutants other than the factory waste.

16-Do you think that she was right that she turned the factory workers into fish? Why ?Why not ?

✈ No , she wasn't right. Because man's freedom is much more important than anything else

17-Do you think that the workers want the river to remain clean forever? Why ?

✈ Yes , they wanted it clean. To protect themselves and the creatures which live in the water of the river.

18-What does the expression " Give someone a taste of their own medicine " mean ?

✈ It means to do something bad to someone because they have done something bad to you.

19- In what way did the Iron Woman give the workers a taste of their own medicine ?

✈She turned the people into fish to make them feel the same pain as the fish in the river

Who / that تحل محل فاعل أو مفعول عاقل

♣Ted Hughes is the man who / that was Poet Laureate from 1984 to 1998.

♣Lucy remembered a boy called Hogarth who/ that was the Iron man's friend.

♣ My cousin , who is 30 this weekend ,has bought a house in Port Said.

♣ The man who / whom / that I lived with was honest.

Whom / that تحل محل فاعل أو مفعول عاقل

♣ The boy to whom you listen is top of our class (بحرف جر whom تسبق)

♣The man with whom I lived was honest. ⇨ (who / that) لانستخدم حرف جر قبل.

Which / that تحل محل فاعل أو مفعول غير عاقل

♣The books which / that people liked most were often about nature.

♣The poems that were in the book describe each member of the family in an amazing way.

♣Ted Hughes was born in Yorkshire , which is in the north of England.

I played a tennis match with my brother which made me very tired. (تعود which علي جملة كاملة)

Who / whom / which بدلاً من (that) لانستخدم (comma) عند وجود (ملحوظة هامة)

The man and his horse that I saw were very thirsty. (that) عندما يعود الضمير علي عاقل وغير عاقل

Whose للعاقل وغير العاقل ويأتي بعدها اسم (my – his – her its – their – our – your – 's) تحل محل

♣Hughes's wife , whose name was Sylvia Plash , was a famous American writer.

♣ The story whose title was the Iron Woman was written by Ted Hughes.

Where = (in – at – for – on which) تحل محل المكان ومعناها حيث

♣Hughes worked in a zoo , where he learned a lot about animals.

♣Lucy asked the Iron Woman not to destroy the factory where Lucy's father worked.

♣This is the hospital where Ola went when she was ill.

When = (in – at – on which)) تحل محل الوقت أو الزمن

♣One o'clock is the time when we usually have lunch.

♣I love my father's birthday when all the family gather to celebrate .

♣What = the thing that ♣ What makes me angry is that he comes late.

❖ طريقة الربط بضمير الوصل

١ – نحدد المشترك في الجملتين (اسم وضمير)

٢ – نحذف المشترك الثاني ونضع ضمير الوصل بدلاً منه في بداية الجملة الثانية

٣- نقوم بوضع الجملة الثانية بعد المشترك الأول

The exampleالمثال		The answerالإجابة
Mona is polite . I respect her.	who	Mona who I respect is polite.
Ahmed is my friend. You talk to him	whom	Ahmed to whom you talk is my friend
I will build a house and it will be big.	which	The house I will build will be big
The car made an accident . It was black	that	The car that made an accident was black
The cat is nice. Its hair is soft.	whose	The cat whose hair is soft is nice.
The boy is sad. His mobile is broken	whose	The boy whose mobile is broken is sad
The flat is large and I live in it	where	The flat where I live is large.
I love Friday because I was born on it	when	I love Friday when I was born
I bought a silk shirt .	which	The shirt which I bought was made of silk
I like my grandfather best	who	My grandfather is the person who I like best
I like English best	which	English is the subject which I like best
We had a picnic here last year	where	This is the place where we had a picnic last year
I met a girl with blue eyes	who	The girl who I met had blue eyes
I met a girl with blue eyes	whose	I met a girl whose eyes were blue

♣ I read an article in which the writer advocates women's rights.

يحذف ضمير الوصل إذا كان مفعولا وغير مسبوق بحرف جر.

♣ The car which I bought cost me a lot of money
The car I bought cost me a lot of money.

♣ The doctor who I visited yesterday was merciful
The doctor I visited yesterday was merciful .

يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا كان فاعلا للجملة بشرط أن نستخدم صيغة (ing) أو التصريف الثالث للفعل كصفة

♣I admire people who work hard
I admire people working hard.

♣The film which contains a lot of adventures is exciting.

♣The film containing a lot of adventures is exciting.

♣I read the poems which were written by Ted Hughes.

♣I read the poems written by Ted Hughes.



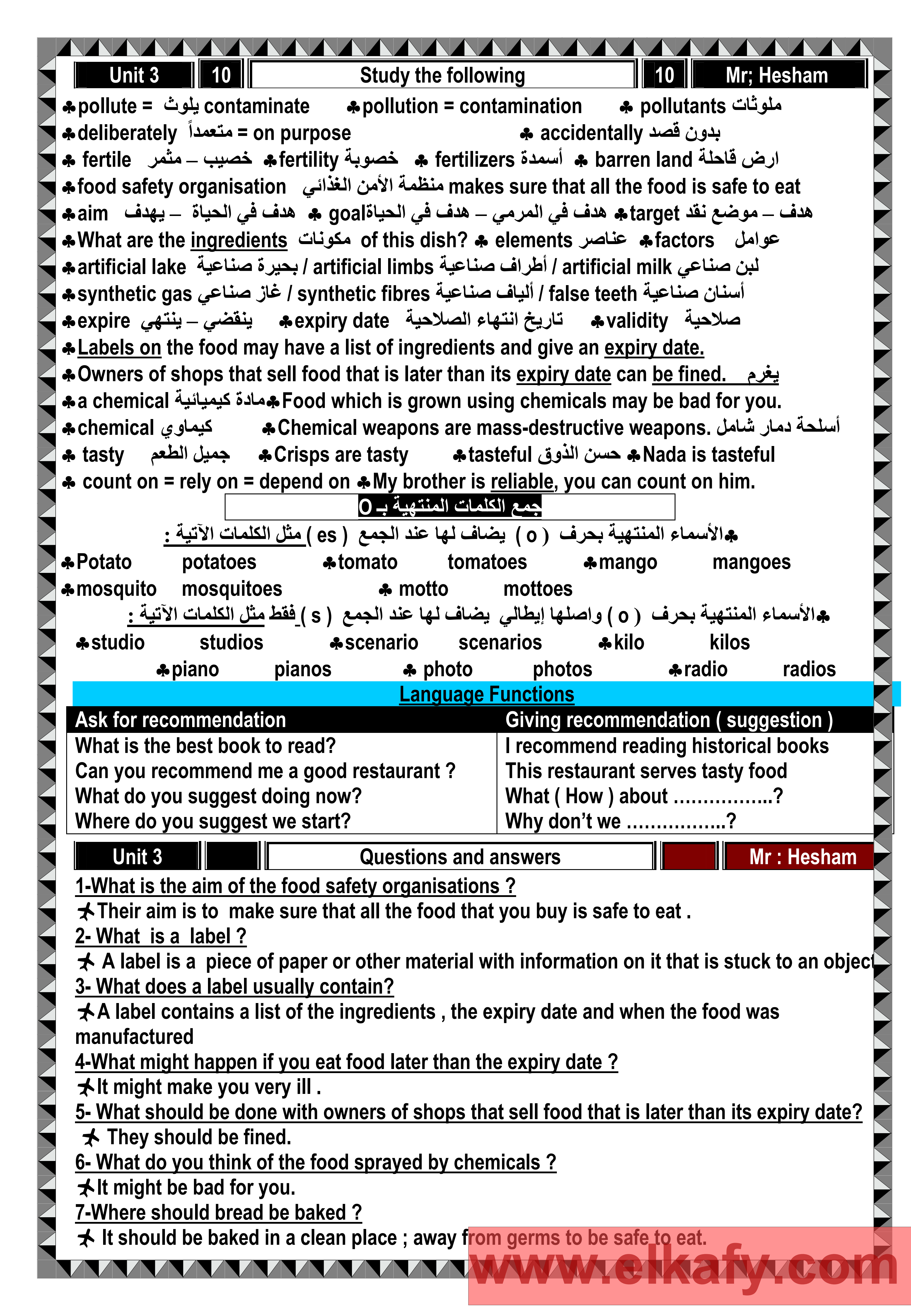
safety	الآمان	syllable	مقطع	natural	طبيعي	fresh	طازج
chemicals	كيماويات	application	تطبيق	artificial	صناعي	bake	يخبز
deliberately	بتعمد	area	منطقة	manufacture	يصنع	cover	يغطي
fertile	خصيب	generosity	كرم	cells	خلايا	land	تهبط
fertility	خصوبة	stress	ضغط	crisps	بطاطس	insects	حشرات
cause	يسبب	poisonous	سام	make sure	يتأكد	tasty	لذيذ
wastes	فضلات	toxic	سام	label	تكت به المحتوي	raw	خام – ني
carelessness	إهمال	ton	طن	ingredients	مكونات	properly	بدقة
careless	مهمل	contain	يحتوي	reliable	موثوق	spider	عنكبوت
manage	يدير	content	محتوي	rely on	يعتمد	caramel	حلوي
manager	مدير	fridge	ثلاجة	count on	يعتمد	cargo	شحنة
farm	مزرعة	rules	قواعد	expiry	انتهاء صلاحية	tolerant	متسامح
industry	صناعة	obey	يطيع	valid	صالح	tolerance	تسامح
man-made	صنع إنسان	obedience	طاعة	fine	يغرم	intolerance	تعصب
exist	يوجد	flavour	طعم	check	يفحص	function	يعمل
communication	اتصال	ketchup	كاتشب	advertise	يعلن	argue	يجادل
preservatives	مواد حافظة	plough	يحرث	carbonated	مكربن	race	سلالة
preserve	يحفظ	passenger	راكب	vinegar	خل	religion	دين
belong to	ينتمي لـ	injured	مصاب	caffeine	كافين	minority	أقلية
heart	قلب	serious	خطير - جاد	corn	ذرة	peacefully	بسلام
disease	مرض	aim	هدف	sunflowers	عباد شمس	unfairly	بظلم
treat	يعامل - يعالج	citizen	مواطن	responsibility	مسئولية	expel	يطرد

Definitions

carelessness	Not paying attention to what you are doing		
deliberately	You do something because you want to do it		
fertile	Fertile soil produces plenty of crops		
industry	The production of goods , especially in factories		
label	A piece of paper or other material with information on it		
reliable	Someone or something that can be trusted		
aim	The thing that you are hoping to achieve		
manage	To be in charge of a company	artificial	Man-made / not natural
fine	Pay money as punishment	raw	Not cooked
expiry	The end of a period of time	count on	Trust someone or something
properly	correctly/ in an acceptable way	ingredients	What the food is made of
manufacture	To make goods	exist	To be real , present or alive

Prepositions& expressions

Look up	يبحث عن كلمة	Security and safety	الأمن والآمان
Belong to	ينتمي الي	Expiry date	تاريخ انتهاء الصلاحية
Come from	يأتي من	careful with your money	انتبه لمالك
It is safe to eat	امن للأكل	careful of the snake	احترس من الثعبان
Full of	مملوء بـ	Reliable shop	محل موثوق فيه
carbonated water	ماء مكربن - فوار	Advertise on TV	يعلن في التلفزيون



♣pollute = يلوث contaminate ♣pollution = contamination ♣ pollutants ملوثات
♣deliberately متعمداً = on purpose ♣ accidentally بدون قصد
♣ fertile مثمر – خصيب ♣fertility خصوبة ♣ fertilizers أسمدة ♣ barren land ارض قاحلة
♣food safety organisation منظمة الأمن الغذائي makes sure that all the food is safe to eat
♣aim يهدف – هدف في الحياة ♣ goalهدف في الحياة – هدف في المرمي ♣target موضع نقد – هدف
♣What are the ingredients مكونات of this dish? ♣ elements عناصر ♣factors عوامل
♣artificial lake بحيرة صناعية / artificial limbs أطراف صناعية / artificial milk لبن صناعي
♣synthetic gas غاز صناعي / synthetic fibres ألياف صناعية / false teeth أسنان صناعية
♣expire ينقضي – ينتهي ♣expiry date تاريخ انتهاء الصلاحية ♣validity صلاحية
♣Labels on the food may have a list of ingredients and give an expiry date.
♣Owners of shops that sell food that is later than its expiry date can be fined. يغرم
♣a chemical مادة كيميائية♣Food which is grown using chemicals may be bad for you.
♣chemical كيماوي ♣Chemical weapons are mass-destructive weapons. أسلحة دمار شامل
♣ tasty جميل الطعم ♣Crisps are tasty ♣tasteful حسن الذوق ♣Nada is tasteful
♣ count on = rely on = depend on ♣My brother is reliable, you can count on him.

جمع الكلمات المنتهية بـ O

♣الأسماء المنتهية بحرف (o) يضاف لها عند الجمع (es) مثل الكلمات الآتية :

♣Potato potatoes ♣tomato tomatoes ♣mango mangoes
♣mosquito mosquitoes ♣ motto mottoes

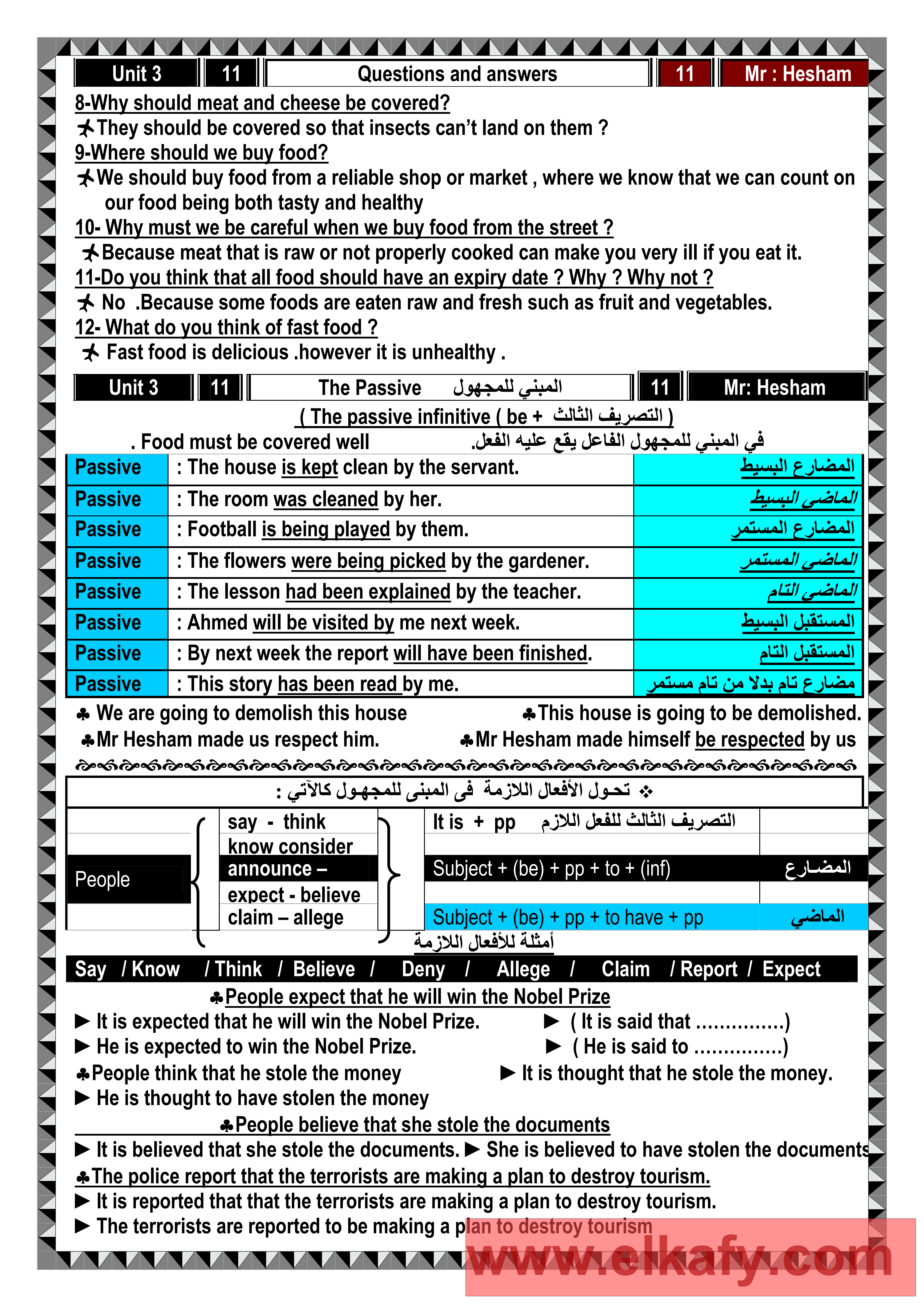
♣الأسماء المنتهية بحرف (o) واصلها إيطالي يضاف لها عند الجمع (s) فقط مثل الكلمات الآتية :

♣studio studios ♣scenario scenarios ♣kilo kilos
♣piano pianos ♣ photo photos ♣radio radios

Language Functions

Ask for recommendation	Giving recommendation (suggestion)
What is the best book to read?	I recommend reading historical books
Can you recommend me a good restaurant ?	This restaurant serves tasty food
What do you suggest doing now?	What (How) about ……………..?
Where do you suggest we start?	Why don't we ……………..?

1-What is the aim of the food safety organisations ?
✈Their aim is to make sure that all the food that you buy is safe to eat .
2- What is a label ?
✈ A label is a piece of paper or other material with information on it that is stuck to an object
3- What does a label usually contain?
✈A label contains a list of the ingredients , the expiry date and when the food was manufactured
4-What might happen if you eat food later than the expiry date ?
✈It might make you very ill .
5- What should be done with owners of shops that sell food that is later than its expiry date?
✈ They should be fined.
6- What do you think of the food sprayed by chemicals ?
✈It might be bad for you.
7-Where should bread be baked ?
✈ It should be baked in a clean place ; away from germs to be safe to eat.



8-Why should meat and cheese be covered?
✈They should be covered so that insects can't land on them ?
9-Where should we buy food?
✈We should buy food from a reliable shop or market , where we know that we can count on our food being both tasty and healthy
10- Why must we be careful when we buy food from the street ?
✈Because meat that is raw or not properly cooked can make you very ill if you eat it.
11-Do you think that all food should have an expiry date ? Why ? Why not ?
✈ No .Because some foods are eaten raw and fresh such as fruit and vegetables.
12- What do you think of fast food ?
✈ Fast food is delicious .however it is unhealthy .

Unit 3	11	The Passive المبني للمجهول	11	Mr: Hesham

(The passive infinitive (be + التصريف الثالث)

. Food must be covered well   في المبني للمجهول الفاعل يقع عليه الفعل.

Passive	: The house is kept clean by the servant.	المضارع البسيط
Passive	: The room was cleaned by her.	الماضي البسيط
Passive	: Football is being played by them.	المضارع المستمر
Passive	: The flowers were being picked by the gardener.	الماضي المستمر
Passive	: The lesson had been explained by the teacher.	الماضي التام
Passive	: Ahmed will be visited by me next week.	المستقبل البسيط
Passive	: By next week the report will have been finished.	المستقبل التام
Passive	: This story has been read by me.	مضارع تام بدلا من تام مستمر

♣ We are going to demolish this house   ♣This house is going to be demolished.
♣Mr Hesham made us respect him.   ♣Mr Hesham made himself be respected by us

❖ تحـول الأفعال اللازمة فى المبنى للمجهول كالآتي :

People	say - think know consider announce – expect - believe claim – allege	It is + pp التصريف الثالث للفعل اللازم	
		Subject + (be) + pp + to + (inf)	المضـارع
		Subject + (be) + pp + to have + pp	الماضي

أمثلة للأفعال اللازمة

Say / Know / Think / Believe / Deny / Allege / Claim / Report / Expect

♣People expect that he will win the Nobel Prize
► It is expected that he will win the Nobel Prize.   ► (It is said that ....)
► He is expected to win the Nobel Prize.   ► (He is said to ....)
♣People think that he stole the money   ► It is thought that he stole the money.
► He is thought to have stolen the money
♣People believe that she stole the documents
► It is believed that she stole the documents. ► She is believed to have stolen the documents
♣The police report that the terrorists are making a plan to destroy tourism.
► It is reported that that the terrorists are making a plan to destroy tourism.
► The terrorists are reported to be making a plan to destroy tourism

physical	بدني	finally	أخيرا	lazy	كسول	bright	لامع
intelligence	ذكاء	abilities	قدرات	actually	في الواقع	army	جيش
learning	تعليم	the same	نفس	fix	يصلح	insects	حشرات
power	قوة	vocational	مهني	include	يشمل	enough	كافي
pass	ينجح في	mechanic	ميكانيكي	common	شائع	fear	خوف
ways	طرق	virtual	افتراضي	blind	اعمي	flying	طيران
however	مع ذلك	disability	عجز	traffic	مرور	kind	طيب
mean	يعني	accountant	محاسب	sign	إشارة	patient	صبور
good at	ماهر في	interrupt	يقاطع	prepare	يعد	focus on	يركز علي
numbers	أرقام	ring	يرن	In fact	في الواقع	jungle	أدغال
understanding	فهم	revise	يراجع	brilliant	ذكي	illustrator	رسام
visual	بصري	knock on	يطرق	In truth	في الحقيقة	primary	ابتدائي
maps	خرائط	progress	تقدم	potential	قدرة	guide	مرشد
sounds	أصوات	note	يلاحظ	amazing	مذهل	conduct	يتصرف
plants	نباتات	develop	ينمي	support	يساند	survey	فحص
weather	طقس	overcome	يتغلب	advantage	ميزة	results	نتائج
body	جسد	triumph	ينتصر	forest	غابة	summary	ملخص
surgeon	جراح	percent	في المائة	dark	غامق	mind	يمانع
feeling	شعور	dyslexia	عسر قراءة	archaeologist	عالم آثار	repair	يصلح

Definitions

pass	Succeed in an exam
sound	Something that you can hear
ability	Your skill or physical power to do something
visual	To do with seeing
vocational	To do with job or work
develop	To grow or change over time
lazy	Not liking work or doing things that are difficult
overcome	Succeed in controlling a problem
potential	Abilities that might make someone successful or useful
support	Help that you give to a person or people
triumph	An important success

Prepositions& expressions

Talk about	يتحدث عن	Laugh at	يسخر من
Succeed in	ينجح في	ask for advice	يطلب نصيحة
In different ways	بطرق مختلفة	In fact	في الواقع
Good at	ماهر في	In truth	في الحقيقة
In the same way	بنفس الطريقة	Tell the difference	يميز الفرق
For example	علي سبيل المثال	Have an advantage over	له ميزة علي
Have to overcome	يجب أن يتغلب علي	As a result	نتيجة لذلك
Colour- blind	عمي ألوان	Useful to	مفيد لـ
Traffic signs	إشارات مرور	take turns	يتبادل الأدوار
Prepare food for	يجهز الطعام لـ	take responsibility for	يتحمل المسئولية عن

♣ (Pass لا تأخذ حرف جر) ♣He can pass the exam (test) easily
♣succeed in ♣She succeeded in the exam. / She succeeded in the test .
♣ sound صوت ♣ I enjoy the sounds of birds // ♣ sound يبدو ♣ It sounds lovely
♣ ability قدرة ♣ you should harness تسخر your ability to help the disabled المعاقيين
♣ differ يختلف ♣ difference اختلاف ♣ different مختلف ♣ differentiate يميز

♣People think in different ways ♣People don't think in the same way بنفس الطريقة
♣ do well in the exam يؤدي جيداً في الامتحان ♣ overcome his fear يتغلب علي خوفه
♣In fact / In truth / Actually (نستخدم هذه الكلمات للتأكيد)
♣ In fact , people don't have the same level of intelligence .
♣ other + اسم جمع ♣Actually , people with dyslexia are usually very intelligent in other ways.
♣others الآخرون ♣ What is easy for most students might be a triumph for others
♣ percent (%) في المائة ♣About 10 percent of people in Egypt have dyslexia
♣Although //However = but تدل علي التناقض ♣ Mona is lazy .However , she can pass the exam.
♣He couldn't tell the difference between blue and pink ,but he became a brilliant scientist.
♣vocational مهني ♣ Fixing and making things are vocational subjects.
♣Colour-blind people can't see colours in the way that most people do.
♣laugh at = mock يسخر من ♣People laughed at him for wearing strange coloured clothes.
♣ Everyone + فعل مفرد + (الضمير العائد عليها جمع) ♣Everyone is friendly , aren't they?
♣Everyone has the potential to do amazing things to work hard to overcome their problems

Asking for Advice	Giving Advice
Which (sport) do you think I should choose?	If you ask me, you should…
What do you think I should do?	If I were you, I'd …
Can you give me some advice (about)..?	I think you should… // I advise you to ….
Can I ask your advice about…?	The best thing is to …

1-Do children always develop or learn in the same way ? Why ?
✈ No , they don't. because many students have to overcome problems .What is easy for most students might be a triumph for others.
2- What's dyslexia ?
✈It is a condition which causes people to have difficulty with reading and writing.
3 – About how many people in Egypt have dyslexia ?
✈About ten percent of people in Egypt have dyslexia
4-What problems do people with dyslexia have ?
✈They find it very difficult to read.
5-What did people use to think of dyslexic students?
✈ In the past , people used to think that students with dyslexia were lazy and didn't want to learn. Other people thought that they were not intelligent.
6-Are people with dyslexia very intelligent ?
✈Yes , they are usually very intelligent .
7-What are dyslexic people good at?
✈They are good at vocational subjects such as fixing or making things.
8- Do you know some famous people with dyslexia ?
✈ Yes .Albert Einstein and the film maker Steven Spielberg.

9-Who can help dyslexic students to be successful?

✈Special teachers can help people with dyslexia to be very successful.

10- Who are colour - blind people?

✈They are people who can't see colours in the same way that most people do.

11-Why is life difficult for colour - blind people?

✈It is difficult to read maps and traffic signs .it can also difficult for them to prepare food.

12-What did John Dalton study ?

✈John Dalton studied being colour-blind .

13- How can people overcome their problems?

✈In truth , everyone has the potential to do amazing things if they work hard to overcome their problems and if they are given the right help and support.

14-Why do experts think that colour-blind people have advantages over other people?

✈They can see the difference between something that's dark green and bright green so they might be better at finding things in a forest or jungle , useful to the army and useful for scientists studying insects , birds and animals.

Unit 4 — The past continuous tense — Mr; Hesham

♣ *يتكون زمن الماضي المستمر من* (was أو were + verb الفعل + ing)

♣يدل الماضي المستمر علي استمرار فعل في الماضي في وقت معين

♣I was doing my homework at 6 pm yesterday .

♣They were sleeping from 2pm to 5pm.

♣What were you doing when I phoned you ?

قاعدة While / As / Just as

While / As / Just as / (ماضي مستمر) , (ماضي بسيط)

♣ While he was eating , the telephone rang. الفعل الثاني قطع الفعل الأول (لم يبدأ معه)

♣ As she was studying , she heard noise. الفعل الثاني لا يأتي في الماضي المستمر لأنه من أفعال الحواس

♣While I was playing football , I fell down. الفعل الثاني لم يستغرق في الحدوث فترة طويلة

While / As / Just as / (ماضي مستمر) , (ماضي مستمر

يأتي مع While الجملتين في زمن الماضي المستمر عندما يستغرقا فترة زمنية طويلة معاً

♣While I was studying , my mother was cooking.

♣While we were playing , our friends were watching us.

ماضي مستمر (when) ماضي بسيط // When (ماضي مستمر),(ماضي بسيط)

♣لاحظ وجود الماضي البسيط أو الماضي المستمر بعد (when)

♣We were watching TV when our father arrived.

♣When I was having dinner , the telephone rang .

♣I was having dinner when the telephone rang .

♣ During + noun الاسم

♣During the film , I slept . (While) ♣ While I was watching the film, I slept

♣ While playing football ,I fell down (While + (verb+ ing) عند عدم وجود فاعل نستخدم.)

Unit Four — Present Perfectالمضارع التام — Mr Hesham

♣ يتكون زمن المضارع التام من : (have أو has + pp التصريف الثالث)

♣ I've lost my glasses .I can't read. ١ - يعبر المضارع التام عن حدث وقع في الماضي وله اثر أو نتيجة الآن

♣ She has just left the school. (just) ٢ – يعبر عن فعل حدث منذ فترة قصيرة ويأتي مع كلمة

♣ I have never been to America. (never) ٣ – يعبر عن فعل لم يحدث أبداً ويأتي مع كلمة

♣ I have lived here for twelve years . ٤ – يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي و ماز ال يحدث حتي الآن

♣ يأتى المضارع التام مع الكلمات الآتية:

ever / never / just / already / lately / recently / up till now / so far / yet	
over the years / since / for // this morning	

♣ His hair has gone grey over the years. ♣ Have you ever met a celebrity?
♣ We have bought a new fridge recently .
♣ She has drunk two cups of coffee up till now.

♣ تستخدم (yet) فى النفى والاستفهام وتوضع فى الأخر

♣ I haven't seen the film yet. ♣ Have you swept the floor yet ?
♣ Recently, she has bought a machine. ♣I haven't seen her lately. تفضل في النفي
♣ He has worked in this factory since 2000. ♣ He has worked here for more than 9 years.

Since / For قـــــاعدة

1- Since (ماضي بسيط) , (مضارع تام) / (مضارع تام) since (ماضى بسيط)

♣Since she travelled, I haven't met her ♣ I haven't met her Since she travelled .

2 - (مضارع تام) since (بداية فترة زمنية أو اسم) / (مضارع تام) for (مدة محددة)

♣ She has been married since 2010. ♣She has been married here for 8 years.
♣We have watched the match for more than an hour.

3- It's (مدة محددة) since (ماضى بسيط) عند عدم القدرة على الطرح نستخدم هذه الطريقة

♣It's ten minutes since I played squash. ♣ I have played squash for ten minutess

يأتي بعد Since أي اسم أو زمن بالأرقام	يأتى بعد For الكلمات الاتية :
2005 / summer / winter / 7 o'clock / Saturday / then / last week / the last match / her wedding / his death	3 years / two months / while / 4 weeks five days / an hour / seconds / minutes The last week / ages / long - short time

♣Have been to = ذهب وعاد
♣ Have gone to = went to a place and is still there. ذهب ومازال هناك
♣ Where have you been ?
♣ I have been to Cairo.= I am not in Cairo now.
♣He has gone to Cairo . = He is still in Cairo

تطبيقات على استخدام زمن المضارع التام

♣(never) + (before) = (this is the first time) (ever)

♣I have never visited Luxor before. ♣This is the first time I have ever visited Luxor

♣(never) + (such + اسم موصوف) = (صفة درجة ثالثة) + (ever)

♣He has never met such a beautiful girl . ♣This is the most beautiful girl he has ever met.
♣He has just heard the news. (ago) ♣He heard the news a short time ago.
♣He has just left = He left just now. / لاحظ أن Just now / ago يأتي معهما زمن الماضي البسيط ♣
♣She died along time ago. (since) ♣It's a long time since she died
♣ I last ate shrimps when I was in Alexandria. ماضي بسيط (when) ماضي بسيط
♣I haven't eaten shrimps since I was in Alex.

لاحظ أن(ago)تأتى بعد المدة الزمنية ويأتى معها ماضى بسيط

♣He built this house 3 years ago.
. ♣They have built the house for three months . (ago)
♣ They started to build the house three months ago.

author	مؤلف	factual	حقيقي	experimental	تجريبي	allow	يسمح
bakery	مخبز	naval	بحري	laboratory	معمل	beside	بجانب
navy	بحرية	truck	شاحنة	operation	عملية	genes	جينات
psychology	علم نفس	camping	معسكر	maze	متاهة	look like	يشبه
psychologist	عالم نفسي	glasses	نظارة	mouse	فأر	cells	خلايا
novel	رواية	abroad	في الخارج	mice	فئران	develop	ينمو
used to	اعتاد علي	promote	يرقي	seconds	ثواني	whether	إذا- سواء
character	شخصية	promotion	ترقية	normal	عادي	certain	معين
main	أساسي	increase	يزيد	intelligent	ذكي	skills	مهارات
affect	يؤثر	amount	كمية	delighted	مبتهج	relatives	أقارب
treat	يعامل	produce	ينتج	delightful	بهيج	inherit	يورث
secondary	ثانوي	products	منتجات	progress	تقدم	share	يشارك
experience	تجربة	tease	يغيظ	advance	تقدم	notice	يلاحظ
spare time	وقت فراغ	sweep	يكنس	a meeting	اجتماع	datum	معلومة
publish	ينشر	the floor	الأرضية	science	علم	data	معلومات
magazine	مجلة	else	آخر-أيضا	treat	يعامل	bacterium	جرثومة
later	فيما بعد	a fool	غبي - أحمق	cage	قفص	bacteria	بكتريا
successful	ناجح	realise	يدرك	return	يعود	shelf	رف
a failure	فاشل	cruel	قاسي	experiment	تجربة	conclude	يستنتج
a play	مسرحية	cruelty	قسوة	right	حق	vaccinate	يلقح
none	ولا واحد	special	خاص	test	يختبر	vaccination	تطعيم
comics	مجلة هزلية	adults	الكبار	medicine	دواء	draft	مسودة

Definitions تعريفات

comic	A magazine that tells a story using pictures
navy	The people and the ships that a country has to protect it at sea.
psychology	The scientific study of the mind
spare time	Time when you are not working or studying
cage	Structure made of wires or bars in which birds or animals can be kept
fool	A stupid person
maze	A system of paths that is difficult to find your way through (a game)
normal	Usual , typical or expected
promote	To give someone a better , more responsible position at work
tease	To gently make fun of someone in a way that shows you like them

Prepositions& expressions

spare time / leisure	وقت فراغ	laugh at = mock	يسخر من
spare wheel / tyre	استبن	delighted with	مسرور من
accustomed to = used to	اعتاد علي	angry with	غضبان من
get promoted	يترقي	inherit from	يورث من
do the jobs	يقوم بالمهام	do operation on	يجري بعملية جراحية علي
cruel to	قاسي علي	kind to	عطوف علي

♣ A ten- old year car ♣ A 14 – year old girl لاحظ عدم إضافة (s) لكلمة year لاستخدامها كصفة♣

♣Shakespeare was a great playwright كاتب مسرحي as well as being a poet.

♣spare time وقت فراغ / spare wheel استبن / spare parts قطع غيار /spare no effort لا يدخر وسعاً

♣ How do you spend your spare time? ♣ I have a flat tyre . I will use the spare wheel.

♣ comedy كوميديا / comic مجلة هزلية / ♣ He was used to writing for comics

♣teach / learn + to (how to) + المصدر ♣ He taught his students how to read and write.

♣ a fool (n) أبله / أحمق ♣ They thought he was a fool. ♣ foolish (adj) تافه – أحمق

♣ the second الثاني♣Who came second in the race? ♣ I will finish in seconds ثواني

♣treat يعامل ♣ They treated him like a laboratory animal . ♣ Treat يعالج

♣ Genes الجينات are parts of our cells that control what we look like.

a mouse	mice	فئران	a child	children	أطفال	a man	men	رجال
a foot	feet	أقدام	a tooth	teeth	أسنان	a goose	geese	وز
a deer	deer	غزلان	a sheep	sheep	غنم	an ox	oxen	ثيران
a datum	data	معلومات	a bacterium	bacteria	بكتريا	a curriculum	curricula	مناهج
a fungus	fungi	فطريات	a crisis	crises	أزمات	an oasis	oases	واحات

♣ Many mice are still used to test medicines ♣ You should brush your teeth regularly.

.((Giving a talk))

•Hello and welcome to our talk
• I am delighted that you have come to my talk about ....
•I am going to start by talking about ....
• I will finish by telling you about .... •To conclude , ...

1-Who wrote the story , " Flowers for Algernon "?

✈Daniel Keyes.

2- Where did Charlie Gordon work?

✈Charlie worked in a bakery in New York.

3-Why did the manager promote Charlie ?

✈ Because Charlie was clever and he found out how to increase the amount of bread that the bakery produced.

4- Why did the workers use to tease Charlie ?

✈because he had been different and they knew that he wasn't clever.

5- What did Charlie use to do ?

✈Charlie used to sweep the floor and do the jobs that nobody else wanted to do.

6- Why had people always laugh at Charlie ?

✈Because they thought that he was a fool

7- Why did Charlie go to special school for adults?

✈Because he wanted to be clever

8- Why did the teacher tell Charlie about Dr Strauss and Professor Nemur?

✈Because they could help Charlie learn even more.

9- What did Dr Strauss and Professor Nemur tell Charlie?

✈They told him that they wanted to use him in an experiment to become clever

10- What did the scientists ask Charlie to do ?
✈ They asked him to find his way through a maze .But it was too difficult for Charlie.
11-What did they tell Charlie about Algernon?
✈ Algernon was a normal mouse .Then they did an operation on it and it became very clever. They wanted to do the same operation on Charlie.
12-What was the result of Charlie's operation ?
✈ After the operation , Charlie slowly became more and more intelligent. Dr Strauss and Nemur were delighted with his success .They took him to a meeting in a different city.
13- Why was Charlie angry with Dr Strauss and Professor Nemur?
✈ He realised that they treated him like a laboratory animal so he took Algernon from its cage and returned to New York.
14- What did Charlie find out about Algernon?
✈ Algernon was not clever any more .It had become a normal animal again.
15-Do you think it is right that scientists test medicine using animals ? Why? Why not?
✈ Yes , it is right. Because without these tests we wouldn't have many of the medicines that we can safely use today.
16- Why do you think scientists test medicines using mice?
✈ Because we share 95% of our genes with mice.
17- Do you think that Dr Strauss and Professor Nemur were right to do an operation on Charlie ? Why ? Why not?
✈ Yes , they were right. Because Charlie wasn't clever and exposed to people's cruelty. They helped him to be more intelligent.
✈ No , because Charlie was a human who has the right to live freely.
18- How do you think scientists could test medicines if they weren't allowed to use animals?
✈ They could test them on humans whose cases were hopeless. or they can test it on some harmful animals and insects.

Unit 5 | Used to + المصدر | Mr; Hesham

♣ (subject + used to + مصدر) ♣ (Subject) + was / were in the habit of + ing

♣ Daniel Keyes used to write for comics ♣ He didn't use to write his name in the comics.
♣ As a boy , he used to work in a bakery. ♣ He used to be a driver, but now he isn't.
♣ He didn't use to be fat but now he is. ♣ Didn't use to + inf في النفى نستخدم
♣ Did you use to study hard last year ? ♣ Did + فاعل + use to + inf .: وفي الاستفهام نستخدم

تستخدم no longer بدلا من used to ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط المثبت

♣ He used to live here. (no longer) ♣ He no longer lives here.

♣تستخدم any more /- any longer بدلا من used to مع نفى الفعل في المضارع البسيط و تأتى في نهاية

♣ He used to live here. (any more) ♣ He doesn't live here any more.

♣معتاد على (be / get / become) used to / accustomed to + (v + ing)

♣ I'm used to playing football صفـة (تعبر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)
♣ Is he used to playing football ? ♣ Does he usually play football ?
♣ She becomes used to eating vegetables. ♣ He is accustomed to drinking black coffee .

(is used to + المصدر) يستخدم

quizline نهاية الاختبار	unique فريد من نوعه	amateur هاوي	average معدل / متوسط
Everest قمة افريست	amazing مدهش / مذهل	ambition الطموح	diver غواص
deep عميق	How far كم البعد	ambitious طموح	replace يحل محل
ocean محيط	popular شعبي / محبوب	flag علم / راية	fiction خيال
above فوق	unpopular غير شعبي	hobbies هوايات	obstacles عقبات
sea level مستوى البحر	popularity شعبية	fear الخوف / يخاف	incredible غير معقول
summit قمة	formal رسمي	lose life يفقد الحياة	cosmetics أدوات تجميل
base قاعدة	effort مجهود	simple بسيط	minorities أقليات
climber متسلق	informal غير رسمي	challenge تحدي	ostrich نعامة
cylinder اسطوانة	sponsor راعي/ كفيل	tight ضيق / محكم	fowl دجاجة - ديك
recycle يعيد تصنيع	Japan اليابان	inspire يلهم	condor نسر أمريكي
absolutely حتماً / قطعاً	Switzerland سويسرا	nervous عصبي	humming طنين – ترنم
definitely بالتأكيد / قطعاً	conquer يغزو / يفتح	either أيضاً في النفي	ceremony مراسم
phone up يتصل تليفونياً	lifelong طول العمر	equipment معدات	ceremonial تشريفي
trench خندق	mountaineer متسلق جبل	no room for لا مكان لـ	elect ينتخب
below أسفل	reasons أسباب	explorer مستكشف	hereditary وراثي
distinguish يميز	slightly بدرجة طفيفة	motivate يحث / يحرض	a politician سياسي
finally أخيراً	toddler طفل يحبو	motivation دافع / حافز	democracy ديموقراطية
nearly تقريبا	common شائع / عادي	national قومي	prime minister رئيس وزراء
fulfill ينجز/ يحقق	professional محترف	pride الفخر / كبرياء	state دولة – ولاية

Ceremony Definitions

Sea level	the average level of the sea ,(the normal height of the sea)		
Challenge	something new , exciting or difficult that needs a lot of skill or effort to do		
Conquer	get control over a problem or a feeling // or defeat an enemy by fighting a war.		
deep	A long distance from the top to the bottom , for example of water		
ambition	What you want to achieve for a long time		
Toddler	a young child who has just learnt to walk.		
professional	Doing a sport or an activity as your job		
common	Existing in large numbers .happening often		
lifelong	Continuing all through life	Slightly	a little
above	In a higher position	amazing	very surprising
Summit	The top of a mountain	Mountaineer	a climber of mountains.

Prepositions& expressions

exposure to	التعرض لـ	fall off a mountain	يسقط من علي الجبل
fall to his death	يسقط ميتا	excited about	يشعر بالإثارة بشأن
at the summit of	عند قمة	nervous of	قلق وخائف من
go away	يسافر / يرحل	worried about	قلق بشأن
go up	يرتفع / يصعد	go down	ينخفض / يهبط
familiar with	علي دراية بـ	in danger of	في خطر ..
Lifelong ambition	طموح مدي الحياة	Raise money	يجمع تبرعات
Sporting event	حدث رياضي	There is no room	لايوجد مجال

IMPORTANT IDIOMS مصطلحات هامة

♦Keep your (head) cool = to stay calm and not get upset or nervous يحافظ علي هدوء أعصابه
♦A close call = (something bad nearly happened) شيء سيء حدث تقريباً
♦In a tight corner (spot) = in a difficult situation في مأزق
♦Made my day = made me very happy
♦Out of the blue فجأة= suddenly and unexpectedly (surprisingly)

==

♦ sporty family أسرة رياضية ♦sporting event حدث رياضي ♦sports festival مهرجان رياضي
♦Room مكان / حجرة •My flat has two bedrooms. •There is no room for you in the car.
♦What do you like most about? ♦What do you like least about? لاحظ صيغة الأسئلة الآتية: ♦
♦Think of = think about يفكر في / عند السؤال عن الرأي
•I'm thinking of / about buying a new car. •What do you think of / about this shirt?
♦Think of يتذكر / يفكر في الآخرين •I can't think of her name now•I should think of others.
• elder (في محيط العائلة) than لا يأتي بعدها She is my elder sister. My elder brother married
♦Profession ♦Work ♦Job _ ♦Career لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات الآتية:♦
♦Profession مهنة أو عمل يتطلب قدرا كبيرا من التدريب والتعليم مثل الطب والمحاماة والتدريس
•He left the teaching profession to set up his own business.
♦Work: العمل بصفة عامة ولا تجمع •Peter's work involves a lot of travelling.
♦Job: وظيفة (تجمع)و تشير إلي عمل منتظم يقوم به الشخص لكسب المال
•When she left college, she got a job as a secretary. •She has applied for a job
♦Career: العمل الذي يمارسه الشخص طوال حياته الوظيفية ويمكن أن يحصل فيه علي ترقيات
•He has a good career in journalism. الصحافة
♦ Quit) يترك / يغادر / يتوقف عن شيء • He quit smoking a year ago• She quit school
♦Quiet هادئ = calm • Be quiet! I've got a headache صداع.
♦Quite تماما / إلى حد ما = fairly / completely •The boys are quite intelligent .
♦Let's + مصدر= How about + v + ing / Let's start with the first question.
How about starting with the first question?
Doctors and nurses wear special clothes مميزة./ We have a private car .(ملك شخص)
♦above sea level فوق مستوي سطح البحر / below sea level تحت مستوي سطح البحر
♦ the first + to + مصدر Omar Samara was the first Egyptian to climb Everest.
♦ Professional (يلعب من اجل المال) محترف He plays for money , he is a professional.
♦Amateur (هاوي) يلعب من أجل المتعة He is an amateur , he doesn't take money.
♦lifelong مدي الحياة Learning must be lifelong. long life حياة طويلة
♦ conquer يغزو / يقهر / يفتح Our Prophet Mohammed conquered Mecca .

1- What do people often ask mountaineers ?
✈ They ask mountaineers why they climb mountains.
2-Why do professional mountaineers climb mountains? ✈For money
3- Who do you think pay professional climbers ? Why?
✈Sponsors usually pay the climbers. Because it gives them good publicity and advertising.
4-When did Omar Samra reach the summit of Everest ?
✈ In 2007 , The Egyptian Omar Samra reached the summit of Everest.

5- Why did Omar Samra climb Everest ?

✈ It was his lifelong ambition as he had dreamt of climbing mountains since he was a toddler.

6- Why do you think Omar leaves an Egyptian flag at the summit of the mountains he climbs?

✈ Because he feels proud of his country " Egypt" and he wants to honour it.

7-What do you think of climbing mountains as a hobby ?

✈ Climbing mountains is so dangerous that many climbers lost their lives while climbing.

8- Why do people climb dangerous mountains?

✈ because they want to conquer something during their lives.

9- When do climbers feel fantastic?

✈ A dangerous mountain is a challenge so when they climb it , they feel fantastic.

10-Who was the first mountaineer to climb the 14 mountains 9 over 8.000 metres)?

✈ The Italian climber Reinhold Messner.

11- What is the amazing thing Messner do?

✈ He was the first man to reach the summit of Everest without the use of Oxygen bottles.

12- Why do you think Messner climbed Everest without oxygen?

✈ Because he wanted to be the first to do it. It was a great challenge.

13- How many people have climbed Everest since 1922?

✈ More than 4,000 people, but more than 200 of these climbers lost their lives.

14- Is there room for mistake on climbing mountains ? Why ?

✈ No ,there is no room for mistakes because big mountains take lives

Unit 6 | مقارنة الصفات | Mr; Hesham

♣ الصفة هى كلمة تحدد الاسم وتأتى قبل الاسم أو بعد (verb to Be) و الصفة لاتجمع ولا تؤنث ولا تذكر

♠ English is difficult. ♠ I saw a beautiful horse. ♠ The weather in Egypt is fine.

♣ الدرجة الأولى : هى الصفة بدون أي إضافة وتستخدم لوصف شيء واحد أو مجموعة

♠ The girl is nice ♠ This man is old ./ ♠ Our class is clean. ♠ The pyramids are old .

♣ عند المساواة نستخدم (as الصفة فى الدرجة الأولى as) *As old as / as nice as / as good as / مثل*

♠ Ahmed is as good as Mohammed.

♠ English is as difficult as French.

♠ Gold is not as cheap as silver. =

♠ Gold and silver don't have the same price

Unit 6 | 17 | Comparative الدرجة الثانية | 17 | Mr; Hesham

♣ *الصفة فى الدرجة الثانية تتكون من (adjective + er + than / more (less) + adjective + than)*

♠ Ahmed is taller than Soha. = Soha is shorter than Ahmed (er نضيف للصفة القصيرة)

نستخدم (more) قبل الصفة المكونة من أكثر من مقطعين أو مقطعين مشتقين

♠ The car is more expensive than the bike. = Zewail is more famous than any scientist.

♠ He is less tall than me . لاحظ أن (less) توضع أمام أي صفة سواء مكونة من مقطع أو أكثر.

♠ Who is the taller of the two boys? لاحظ أن الأهم في الدرجة الثانية هو إنها مقارنة بين اثنين

♠ The harder you study, the higher marks you get.

♠ The more you eat the fatter you are. The earlier you get up , the earlier you arrive .

♦ لاحظ شكل الضمير بعد than (يستخدم ضمير فاعل إذا كان بعده فعل و ضمير مفعول فى حالة عدم وجود فعل):

♠ He is taller than me/him/her. But: He is taller than I am / he is/ she is.

♠ The weather is getting colder and colder. ♦ ولاحظ أن الصفة بعد and تأخذ نفس شكل الصفة قبلها

♦ يمكن استخدام slightly / a bit / much /a lot / a little / far/ a few / many قبل الدرجة الثانية:

♠ Going by plane is much more expensive! ♠ You have to move a bit faster.

♠ He is a little taller than his wife .
♠This mobile is much more expensive than mine .
♠A few more people attended his conference than our conference.
♠The rabbit runs more quickly than the tortoise.
♠He works harder than you (مقارنة الظروف)

الصفة الدرجة الثالثة

♣الصفة الدرجة الثالثة تتكون من (adjective + est / The most (least) + adjective)

♠Soha is the tallest girl in the class. /
♠He is the most intelligent boy in the school .
♠My grandfather is the oldest member of the family
♠I love my father best. ♣ لاحظ عدم استخدام (the) لعدم وجود اسم بعد الصفة
♠Diamond الماس is the most expensive metal
♠Amr is the tallest person in the family

♣لاحظ استخدام الدرجة الثالثة مع الكلمات first / second / third,..etc

♠Alexandria is the second largest city in Egypt.

♣ لا تستخدم the قبل الدرجة الثالثة فى حالة وجود ضمير ملكية قبل الصفة:

♠It was his biggest achievement in Chemistry.
The longest river in the world (Not: of the world) ♦ لاحظ استخدام in مع الأماكن بعد صفة التفضيل
♠The best student in the class ♠/ The best Player in the team.

تطبيقات علي مقارنة الصفات

♠Cairo is not so (as) cold as London . (than)
♠ Cairo is hotter than London
♠Soha is more beautiful than Dalia. (as)
♠ Dalia is not as beautiful as Soha.
♠I didn't think that the car was so expensive.
♠The car was more expensive than I thought
♠If you get up early, you will arrive early =
♠ the earlier you get up , the earlier you arrive .

♣الدرجة الثالثة تصبح درجة ثانية بوضع كلمة (any) قبل الطرف الثانى أو نبدأ بالطرف الثانى مسبوقا بـ(No)

♠French is the easiest subject. (than)
No subject is easier than French.
♠Sally is the cleverest girl I have ever seen/
♠ I have never seen such a clever girl as Sally..

♣Irregular adjectives: صفات شاذة

الدرجة الأولي	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الثالثة	الدرجة الأولي	الدرجة الثانية	الدرجة الثالثة
good	better than	the best	well	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst	ill	worse than	the worst
many	more than	the most	much	more than	the most
little	less than	the least	old	Elder	eldest
far	farther / further than	farthest / furthest than			

♠My eldest sister got married . (لا تستخدم elder / eldest في المقارنة إنما في وصف أفراد الأسرة)
♠Alexandria is farther / further ابعد than Cairo .
♠I need further information معلومات إضافية about the salary .

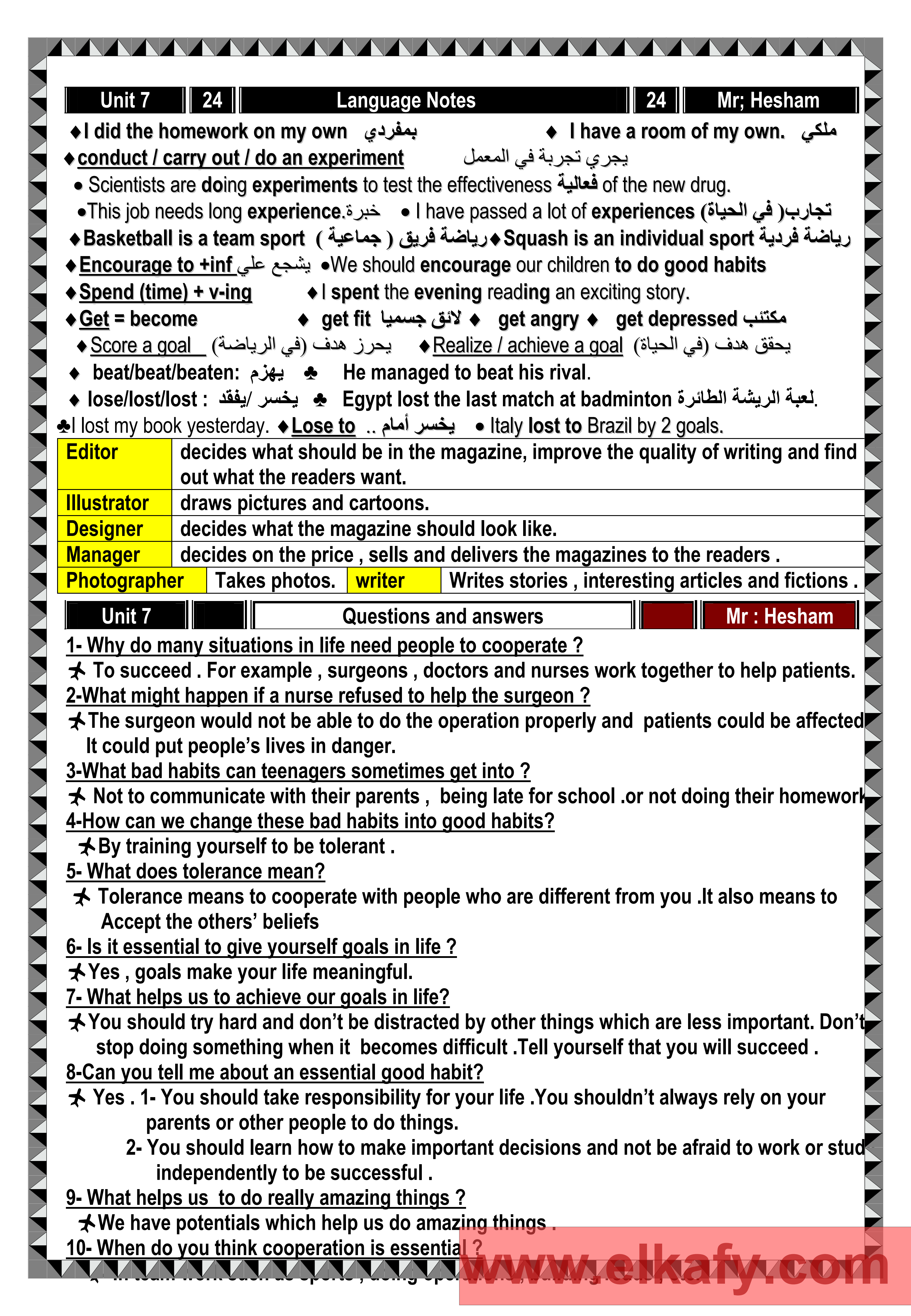
combine	يضم – يمزج	cooperate	يتعاون	distract	يلهي – يشتت	responsibility	مسئولية
combination	مزيج - ضم	cooperation	تعاون	distraction	الهاء – تشتيت	effective	فعال
a bit easier	أسهل قليلاً	teenager	مراهق	jokes	ينكت / نكت	choice	خيار
individual	فرد/ فردي	habits	عادات	quality	صفة / نوعية	potential	إمكانية - قدرة
prove	يثبت – يبرهن	tolerance	تسامح	local	محلي	benefit	يستفيد – فائدة
proof	برهان – إثبات	tolerant	متسامح	editor	رئيس تحرير/ محرر	final	نهائي
badminton	لعبة الريشة	extremely	جداً – بإفراط	readers	قراء	a piece of	قطعة من
basketball	كرة سله	achieve	ينجز – يحقق	writer	كاتب	enormous	ضخم
hockey	هوكي	essential	أساسي	articles	مقالات	size	حجم / مقاس
beat	يهزم / يضرب	helpful	متعاون	illustrator	رسام	goalkeeper	حارس مرمى
fit	سليم / مناسب	independent	مستقل	cartoons	كاريكاتير	survive	يبقى حياً
tournament	دوري	independence	استقلال	photographer	مصور	survival	البقاء
fall off	يسقط	succeed in	ينجح في	take photos	يصور	predict	يتنبأ
wheel	عجلة	patients	مرضى	design	يصمم	mix with	يختلط بـ
prediction	تنبؤ	complex	معقد	look like	يشبه	wolf	ذئب
definite	محدد	send	يرسل	manager	مدير	wolves	ذئاب
intention	نية	hunt	يصيد	extra	إضافي	together	معاً
expect	يتوقع	prey	فريسة / يفترس	depend on	يعتمد على	reply	يرد / يجيب
Eagle	نسر	recent	حديث	rely on	يعتمد علي	lose	يفقد / يخسر
castle	قلعة	fasten	يربط / يثبت	sports centre	مركز رياضي	bring up	يربي
lamb	حمل – لحم الحمل	mainly	أساسا	job title	مسمي وظيفي	produce	ينتج

Definitions

combination	Two or more different things that are used or put together.
decision	A choice or judgment that you make
individual	Considered separately from other people or things in the same group.
prove	To show that something is definitely true .
cooperate	To work with someone else in order to achieve something
distract	To take someone's attention from what they are doing.
effective	Some thing that works well and produces the right result .
goal	Something that you hope to achieve in the future.
rely on	To need , trust or depend on someone
succeed	To manage to do something or to do what you have tried to do.
teenager (teen)	Someone who is between 13 and 19 years old.

Prepositions and expressions

Have the potential to do	لديه الإمكانية لعمل	refer to	يشير إلي
combine with	يندمج / يتحد مع	ask for advice	يطلب نصيحة
Rely on = depend on	يعتمد علي	benefit from	يستفيد من
cooperate with	يتعاون مع	show tolerance towards	يظهر تسامح تجاه
people of different ages	من مختلف الأعمار	come out	تصدر (صحيفة مثلا)
5- a side football	كرة القدم الخماسية	11- a side football	كرة القدم العادية
specialize in	يتخصص في	related to	مرتبط بـ
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



♦ I did the homework on my own بمفردي ♦ I have a room of my own. ملكي

♦ conduct / carry out / do an experiment يجري تجربة في المعمل

● Scientists are doing experiments to test the effectiveness فعالية of the new drug.

● This job needs long experience. خبرة ● I have passed a lot of experiences (تجارب (في الحياة

♦ Basketball is a team sport (رياضة فريق (جماعية ♦ Squash is an individual sport رياضة فردية

♦ Encourage to +inf يشجع علي ● We should encourage our children to do good habits

♦ Spend (time) + v-ing ♦ I spent the evening reading an exciting story.

♦ Get = become ♦ get fit لائق جسميا ♦ get angry ♦ get depressed مكتئب

♦ Score a goal يحرز هدف (في الرياضة) ♦ Realize / achieve a goal يحقق هدف (في الحياة)

♦ beat/beat/beaten: يهزم ♣ He managed to beat his rival.

♦ lose/lost/lost : يخسر /يفقد ♣ Egypt lost the last match at badminton لعبة الريشة الطائرة.

♣ I lost my book yesterday. ♦ Lose to .. يخسر أمام ● Italy lost to Brazil by 2 goals.

Editor	decides what should be in the magazine, improve the quality of writing and find out what the readers want.		
Illustrator	draws pictures and cartoons.		
Designer	decides what the magazine should look like.		
Manager	decides on the price , sells and delivers the magazines to the readers .		
Photographer	Takes photos.	writer	Writes stories , interesting articles and fictions .

Unit 7 | Questions and answers | Mr : Hesham

1- Why do many situations in life need people to cooperate ?

✈ To succeed . For example , surgeons , doctors and nurses work together to help patients.

2-What might happen if a nurse refused to help the surgeon ?

✈ The surgeon would not be able to do the operation properly and patients could be affected It could put people's lives in danger.

3-What bad habits can teenagers sometimes get into ?

✈ Not to communicate with their parents , being late for school .or not doing their homework

4-How can we change these bad habits into good habits?

✈ By training yourself to be tolerant .

5- What does tolerance mean?

✈ Tolerance means to cooperate with people who are different from you .It also means to Accept the others' beliefs

6- Is it essential to give yourself goals in life ?

✈ Yes , goals make your life meaningful.

7- What helps us to achieve our goals in life?

✈ You should try hard and don't be distracted by other things which are less important. Don't stop doing something when it becomes difficult .Tell yourself that you will succeed .

8-Can you tell me about an essential good habit?

✈ Yes . 1- You should take responsibility for your life .You shouldn't always rely on your parents or other people to do things.

2- You should learn how to make important decisions and not be afraid to work or stud independently to be successful .

9- What helps us to do really amazing things ?

✈ We have potentials which help us do amazing things .

10- When do you think cooperation is essential ?

11- How can people of different ages benefit from cooperating with each other?

✈Older people can pass their experienced and knowledge to younger people.
Younger people can use their strength and energy to help older people.

12-How can intolerance affect family members' life ?

✈ Some families would break down .Families are like teams and they need to show tolerance

13- How can neighbours improve their quality of life through tolerance?

✈Life will be better and the neighbours will be more friendly.

Unit 7 | Adjectives and adverbs | Mr; Hesham

♣الظرف هو كلمة تحدد الصفة أو الفعل أو ظرف آخر ومعظم الظروف يتكون من الصفة مضاف إليها (ly

♣ He runs quickly يحدد فعل ♣She is extremely beautiful يحدد صفة ♣ He runs very quickly ظرف

♣ { الصفة + (ly) = ظرف }♣ slow slowly // beautiful beautifully

هذه الكلمات تستخدم صفات أو ظروف
High - Hard – late – fast – early – daily- weekly – monthly – yearly

♣ I take a monthly salary ♣ I take my salary monthly.

للظرف أنواع متعددة مثل هذه الأنواع

Mannerحالة- طريقة	Time زمن	Place مكان	Frequency تكرار	Degree درجة
Heavily / slowly	Tomorrow	Abroad	Always / usually	Really / extremely

♣ The tea is very hot. (70 %) ♣The tea is extremely hot (100%)

يوجد بعض الصفات العادية ordinary adjectives و بعض الصفات القوية extreme adjectives

Ordinary	extreme	ordinary	extreme
afraid / frightened	terrified	angry	furious
bad	awful / terrible / horrible	big	enormous/ gigantic
clever	brilliant	cold	freezing
crowded	packed	good	excellent / fantastic
hot	boiling	happy	delighted
hungry	starving	interesting	fascinating
old	ancient	surprising	Amazing / astonishing
tired	exhausted	surprised	Amazed / astonished
dirty	filthy	small	Tiny
pretty	gorgeous	funny	hilarious
scary - frightening	terrifying		

ظروف عادية تستخدم مع الصفات العادية	ظروف قوية تستخدم مع الصفات القوية
Very / really / rather / quite / extremely / little	Really / absolutely / completely / entirely

♣It's quite warm today ♣After his success , he was very happy

♣Mr Ahmed is an absolutely amazing teacher. ♣ I am completely exhausted

يمكن استخدام (really / pretty) مع كل الصفات العادية والقوية

♣ My friend is really angry / furious ♣ Amal is pretty good / excellent

تطبيقات علي الصفات والظروف

♣ She swims well . ♣ She is a good swimmer. ♣ She is good at swimming.

♣Pollution affects us badly. ♣Pollution has a bad effect on us.

♣ Cairo tower is extremely high ♣ Cairo tower has an extreme height

♣We should be friendly to tourists. ♣ We should treat tourists in a friendly way

Lord	ملك / اللورد	cruel to	قاسي علي	promise	يوعد / وعد	calm	هادي
flies	الذباب	cruelty	قسوة	violence	عنف	rules	قواعد
group of	مجموعة من	shocked	مصدوم	violent	عنيف	break rules	يخالف القواعد
crash	تصادم / تحطم	include	يتضمن / يشمل	attack	هجوم	relationship	علاقة
clash	اصطدام / تعارض	pessimistic	متشائم	camp	معسكر	enclose	يرفق / يحيط
realize	يدرك	optimistic	متفائل	steal	يسرق	consist of	يتكون من
look after	يعتني بـ	optimism	تفاؤل	glasses	نظارة	capital	عاصمة
navy	البحرية	thought	فكر	get back	يعود	smoothly	بسلاسة
rescue	ينقذ / إنقاذ	shelter	مأوى / يلجأ	capture	يأسر	protection	حماية
organize	ينظم	problems	مشاكل	set fire to	يشعل النار في	explore	يستكشف
make fire	يشعل نار	go out	تنطفئ	make fire	يشعل نار	Crete	جزيرة كريت
passing ship	سفينة مارة	frightened of	خائف من	arrival	وصول	Mediterranean	المتوسط
each other	كل منهم	frightening	مخيف	departure	رحيل	Pacific	المحيط الهادي
programme	برنامج	wild animal	حيوان بري	fighting	حرب	coast	ساحل
university	جامعة	on island	علي الجزيرة	desert	يهجر / مهجورة	paint	يطلي / يدهن
literature	الأدب	disagreement	عدم اتفاق	honest	أمين	belong to	ينتمي إلي
theatre	مسرح	split into	ينشطر إلي	sensible	حساس	wind	الرياح
actor	ممثل	go hunting	يذهب للصيد	respect	يحترم	sportsman	رجل رياضي
world war	حرب عالمية	successful	ناجح	brave	شجاع	express	يعبر عن

Definitions

Literature	books , poems , plays, etc that are considered very good.		
Optimistic	believing that good things will happen in the future.		
Pessimistic	believing that bad things will happen in the future.		
shocked	the feeling you have when something very bad happens that you didn't expect		
crash	To have an accident in a car , a plane, etc by hitting something		
hunter	Someone who chases animals for different purposes		
organise	To write about , plan or make arrangements for something		
Split	to make or divide something or someone into two or more groups (parts).		
capture	to catch something or someone in order to keep		
cruel	deliberately بتعمد making people or animals feel pain or sadness.		
shelter	a place to keep someone safe and dry .	frightening	feel afraid
steal	Take something that doesn't belong to you	violent	want to hurt people

Prepositions& expressions

signal to	يعطي إشارة لـ	on the island	علي الجزيرة
shoot down a plane	يسقط طائرة	escape from	يهرب من
manage to = succeed in	يتمكن من	the fire goes out	تنطفئ النيران
set fire to	يشعل النار في	look after	يعتني بـ
split into	ينقسم إلي	protect from/against	يحمي من
get on with	يكون علي علاقة طيبة مع	cruel to	قاسي علي
popular with	محبوب لدي	give up	يتخلي عن

♣ agree to + inf. / n يوافق علي •He agreed to the plan. •She agreed to stay.
♣ Agree on أكثر من شخص يتفقوا علي شيء. • The members agreed on the decision
♣ agree with someone / something
• I agree with Karen. This shirt is too expensive. • I don't agree with hitting children.
♣ Agree that + جملة •I agree that he should be invited to the party.
♣ Couldn't agree more = agree completely يوافق تماما
♣ Couldn't agree less = disagree completely لا يوافق على الإطلاق
♣ لاحظ أن الكلمات الآتية يستخدم معها الفعل مفرد و نشير إليها بضمير جمع
Someone – somebody – everyone – everybody – no one – nobody
• Everyone has their own ideas about the best way to bring up children.
♣ Know / show + how to-inf.
•He knew how to *do* the job. •He showed me how to *use* this machine.
♣ See someone off يودع •I saw my friend off at the airport.
♣ See = understand •They couldn't see my point of view.
♣ See = think about •It was easy to see the gift as a sort of bribe. رشوة
♣ عند إضافة حرف s إلى السنة نقصد بها فترة عشر سنوات أي عقد decade:
• In the 1980s = from 1980 to 1989
♣ تستخدم else مع: Someone else/ everyone else / something else / nothing else
♣ وتستخدم else بعد أدوات الاستفهام what / who / why / where:
•Do you need anything else? •Who else attended حضر the meeting?
♣ لاحظ أن lots of /a lot of / plenty of تستخدم في الإثبات مع الكلمات التى تعد و الكلمات التى لا تعد و
تستخدم a great deal of مع الكلمات التى لا تعد فقط:
♣ He bought a lot of sugar. ♣ He needs a lot of books.
♣ تستخدم much فى السؤال و النفى مع الكلمات التى لا تعد:
♣She doesn't need much money. ♣ Did you buy much sugar?
♣ تستخدم many فى السـؤال و النفـى مع الكلمات التى تعـد:
♣ He didn't see many places in London. ♣ Did you invite many people to your party?
♣ تستخدم many/ much فى الإثبات إذا جاء قبلهما إحدى الكلمات آلاتية too/ so / very
♣ There is so much sugar in my coffee.
♣ Promise to = make a promise to يوعد •He promised to help me with my work.
Life الحياة بصفة عامة (لا تجمع) •The heart is the pump of life
♣A life تستخدم عندما نتحدث عن نوع معين من الحياة • Taha Hussien had a difficult life
•She decided to start a new life in Australia.
♣The life تستخدم عادة عند الحديث عن حياة شخص ما •She read a book about the life of Nasser.
♣Make fire يشعل نار ♣They used the glasses to make fire.
♣Set fire to +(noun) يشعل النار في ♣ Ralph sets fire to the island to stop them from escapir
♣Spell يتهجي spelt / spill يسكب spilt / split ينشطر / يشق split

Expressing rules

•Everyone must always / should always...	•You must / You must not...
•Don't ../ Never...	• Remember to .../ Don't forget to ...
•Everyone must always come on time.	•Remember to bring two recent photos.
•You must not speak in the library.	•Never touch this wire

1-Who wrote "Lord of the Flies "?

✈William Golding wrote the story " Lord of the Flies"

2-Where does the British plane crash ?

✈It crashes near an island .

3- What do the British boys realise ?

✈The boys realise that they must look after themselves on the island until they are rescued . They choose a leader and start to organise their life.

4- What does their leader , Ralph , tell them?

✈Ralph tells them they must work together.

5- Why do the boys make fire?

✈ They hope that the fire will be seen by a passing ship .

6-How do the boys organise their work?

✈ They cooperate well with each other at first. Some look for food and water. Others build shelters to sleep in

7- What are the problems they face on the island?

✈1- The fire goes out. 2- Jack , who wants to be a leader , tells the boys , there is a frightening wild animal on the island.

8-Jack managed to split the boys into two groups .Illustrate .

✈Jack wants to hunt the animal but Ralph wants to escape so more boys joins Jack .

9- How do jack's boys become violent ?

✈They paint their faces black .They think one of the boys is the frightening animal and they attack him.

10- Why do Jack's boys steal Poggy's glasses?

✈ They steal the glasses to make a fire. Poggy is hurt and Jack captures the other boys.

11- Although Jack sets fire to the island to hurt Ralph , the fire rescues the boys. Explain .

✈A passing ship sees the fire and comes to rescue the boys so the fighting stops.

12- Why do the boys need a leader?

✈They need someone to follow , to look up to , to make decisions and help the group to cooperate and work together.

Unit 8		The Past Tenses أزمنة الماضي		Mr; Hesham

The Past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط

يتكون الماضي البسيط بإضافة (ed) للفعل العادي و التصريف الثاني للفعل الشاذ أو (was / were + pp)

♣ – يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية: Yesterday – ago – last – once – in the past- once - one day –(ancient Egyptians – the pharaohs – the Mongol Army) ومع ناس ماتوا أو انتهوا♣

١ – يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث انتهى في الماضي ♦We studied French last week

٢- يعبر عن عادة في الماضي. ♦Ahmed used to play tennis, when he was young

٣ – وصف أحداث في سرد قصة ♦Sara found a bag ,then he went to the police.

– في الحالة الثانية من أسلوب الشرط.(If) ♦If he helped us, we would win

٥ – يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية ويعتبر ماضي غير حقيقي

♦ I wish – It's time- I'd rather+ فاعل + ماضي بسيط (بدلا من المضارع البسيط)

♦ I wish Ali played well.

♦I wish she was with us now .

♦ It's time Amira arrived.

♦ It's time you got up .

The Past continuous الماضي المستمر

♣يتكون الماضي المستمر من : (was - were + v + ing) أو (was / were + being + pp)

♦While I was sleeping, the thief entered. ✍= As I was sleeping, the thief entered.

♦, I was playing when it rained. (في هذه الحالة الفعل الثاني حدث أثناء استمرار الفعل الأول) :♣

١ – ممكن أن يأتي مع (while) الحدثان ماضي مستمر إذا استمرا في نفس الوقت لفترة طويلة

♦While I was reading, my sister was cooking. ✍Eman was reading while Mona was eating.

♦On seeing the accident , the man called the ambulance. لاحظ استخدام (ing) بعد (on)

♦While playing . I fell down ٢- إذا لم يأتي بعد while فاعل يأتي بعدها (v + ing)

♦ During the film, he slept ٣ – نستخدم (during) ويأتي بعدها (v + ing) أو (noun)

The Past Perfect الماضي التام

يتكون الماضي التام من : (التصريف الثالث Had + pp)وفي المبني للمجهول يتكون من (had been + pp)

♦He **discovered** that he **had lost** his wallet . الماضي التام هو فعل حدث قبل فعل ماضي آخر

♦She was sad because she **had lost** her mobile.

After (as soon as) + ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط

♦After he had watched TV, He went to bed. ♦After I had finished studying, I played football..

ماضي تام ---- till / until ماضي بسيط منفي

♦He didn't go out till he had taken the money ♦We didn't eat until our father had arrived.

It wasn't until --- ماضي تام that--- ماضي بسيط

♦ It wasn't until he had slept that we left ♦It wasn't until 1960s that TV was invented

It was only when ماضي تام that ماضي بسيط

♦It was only when he had died that I fainted ♦It was only when he had left that I was sad.

٢ – يأتي الماضي التام والماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية ومعناها (لم يكد ....حتى)

♦No sooner ----- than ---/ (Scarcely – Barely – Hardly) -------- when -------

♦He had no sooner arrived than the train left. ♦ She had hardly studied when she slept.

♦ ولكن إذ ا طلب أن نبدأ بـ (No sooner/Hardly/Scarcely) فإننا نقدم had علي الفاعل

♦No sooner had he arrived than the train left. ♦ Hardly had she studied when she slept.

✪ Before-by the time - ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام

♦Before he went to bed, he had watched TV. ♦Before he arrived, she had cooked lunch.

♦By the time I sent the letter, I had written it. ♦By six o'clock , I had seen the match. ماضي تام

♣When I had arrived , the train left ♦When I arrived at the station , the train had left.

٣ – إذ ا لم يأتي بعد After /before فاعل فيأتي بعدهم (v + ing)

♦After reading the book, he gave it to me. ♦ Before sleeping, he had eaten.

The Present Perfect المضارع التام

١ - يتكون من : (Have / Has + Pp) وفي المبني للمجهول يتكون من (have /has + been +pp)

♦ ويأتي مع: just / already / ever / never / lately / recently / since/ yet /for / so far/over the years

♦I have just watched TV. (ago) ♦ I watched TV a short time ago

♦I have never met such a tall man ♦ This man is the tallest man I have ever met .

♦It is the first time I have ever eaten shrimps? ♦ I have never eaten shrimps before.

♦ – تستخدم كل من (recently/lately) بنفس المعنى ولكن تفضل (lately) في النفي والسؤال.

♦He hasn't visited me lately♦He has visited me recently♦Has he visited her lately/recently

♠ تعبر (since) عن بداية الحدث ويأتي بعدها أي اسم أما (for) تعبر عن مدة الحدث كالآتي

♦Since 3 o'clock/This morning/Monday/Last week/Last month/2005/ then / the last meeting

medal ميدالية / وسام	runner عداء	amateur هاوي	alternatives بدائل
take place يحدث / يتم	race سباق	professional محترف	distribute يوزع
highlight حدث بارز	involve يتضمن / يتورط	take part in يشارك	flourish يزدهر
Taekwondo تايكوندو	attend يحضر	festival مهرجان	facilities خدمات
bronze برونز	excel يتفوق	take turns يأخذ دور	coverage تغطية
sportsman رجل رياضي	focus يركز عل	security أمن	sacrifice يضحي
Olympics دورة اولمبية	relevant متصل	discipline النظام	self-control ضبط النفس
rival منافس	particularly خصوصاً	opponent خصم	concentration تركيز
weight lifting رفع أثقال	referee حكم	penalty عقوبة	characteristics صفات
championship بطولة	spices توابل	foul فاول	pan Arab الدورة العربية
endure يتحمل	identity هوية	gymnastics جمباز	prestige مقام / هيبة
endurance تحمل	nowadays في هذه الأيام	impact تأثير	caravan قافلة
publicize يعلن عن	host عائل / مضيف	linesman مساعد حكم	industry صناعة
publicity دعاية – شهرة	compete يتنافس	gloves قفاز	route طريق
archaeologist عالم آثار	competitor متنافس	athletics ألعاب قوي	motorized مميكنة
feel proud يشعر بفخر	a coach مدرب	athletes رياضيين	contradiction تناقض
religious ديني	require يتطلب	heavenly سماوي	commerce التجارة
conquer يغزو / يفتح	muscles عضلات	fitness اللياقة	radical أصلي
entertainment تسلية	reputation سمعة	qualities الصفات	attention انتباه
break a record يحطم رقم	confusion فوضى	netball كرة سلة نسائية	talent موهبة
misunderstand يسيء فهم	together with بالإضافة	celebrate يحتفل	resident نزيل / مقيم
accommodation إقامة	boxing ملاكمة	cricket لعبة الكريكيت	individuality فردية
achievements إنجازات	water skiing التزحلق	growing متزايد/ متنامي	image صورة

Definition

Bronze medal	the prize for coming third in an Olympic race or a competition.
Exercise	physical activity that you do in order to stay strong and healthy.
receive	To get or be given something
Taekwondo	A sport from China
boxing	A game in which two men fight by hitting each other wearing gloves
competitor	A person or a team that competes with another.
particularly	Especially / much more than usual
religious	Believing strongly in a religion
amateur	Someone who does something because they enjoy , not for money
highlight	The most important, enjoyable or interesting part of something.
regularly	Often , every day , every week , every month , etc
athletics	Sports such as running , boxing . judo and gymnastics
athlete	Someone who takes part in sport
fair	What people usually think it is right

.Prepositions& expressions

on a small scale	علي نطاق محدود	on a large scale	علي نطاق واسع
be based on	قائم علي	be based in	يكون مقرها في
exchange .. for ..	يبادل شيء	Exchange with	يبادل مع
be exposed to	معرض لـ	be willing to	راغب في
aspire to	يتطلع إلى / يصبو الي	participate in	يشارك في
prepare for + n.	يستعد لـ	have access to	يمكنه استخدام
throw someone onto	يطرح شخصا	with the help of	بمساعدة
at the side of the	علي جانب	play for a team	يلعب لفريق
bodybuilding	كمال أجسام	set a target	يضع هدف
fair play	اللعب النظيف	make sacrifices	يقدم تضحيات
have contact with	لديه اتصال بـ	sail through the canal	يبحر عبر قناة

♣ take care of = look after ♣ take in = understand ♣ take place = happen

♣take part in = do something together with other people

♣ take turns = do something one after the other

► Together with = As well as ► إذا ربطت فاعلين فان الفعل يتبع الفعل الأول

► The teacher , as well as / together with the students , is in the class

► Longer races were added to the Olympics, together with boxing.

► استخدام أفعال (play – go do) مع الألعاب الرياضية

♦ تستخدم play غالبا مع الألعاب التى تستخدم فيها الكرة:

♣ Play (football, basketball, hockey, soccer, tennis, squash اسكواش, table-tennis)

♦تستخدم go غالبا مع الرياضات الترفيهية التى تنتهى بـ ing:

♣Go (swimming, jogging , dancing, water-skiing, running, scuba-diving, , hunting,)

Do (gymnastics / karate / athletics / sports) (تستخدم do مع الرياضات العنيفة (العاب القوى ♣

♦لاحظ أنه إذا كانت الرياضة المنتهية بـ ing يسبقها some أو a lot of نستخدم do :

► I did some scuba diving last week.

► The athlete who comes first wins a gold medal.

► The athlete who comes second wins a silver medal.

► The athlete who comes third wins a bronze medal.

► (win / earn – gain beat)

♣win (T/I)يكسب / يفوز بـ a game/ a race / a medal / a competition / a cup / a match / a contest / support / love / trust / confidence / approval /war/loyalty / friends.

♣earn (money / a living) يكسب من عمل •She earns $40,000 a year.

♣gain يكتسب (information / knowledge معرفة / experience / reputation سمعة)

♣gain (weight / speed / height (يزداد في (الوزن/السرعة/الارتفاع)

♣beat يهزم / يتغلب علي • Holland beat Belgium by 3/1.

♣Achieve a goal يحقق هدف (في الحياة) ♣Score a goal يسجل هدف (في مباراة مثلا)

♣Provide something for يوفر شيء لـ ♣Provide someone with يمد أو يزود شخص بـ

suggestions الاقتراحات

Making Suggestions	agreeing	disagreeing
If you ask me, he (should)	That's a good idea.	I'm not sure about that
What about + V+ing.	I'll go along with that.	I don't agree.
I think it'd be a good idea	I agree	No, I'd prefer to ..
Why don't (you / we)..?	That's what I think	I wouldn't choose ..
How about + V+ing.	That sounds nice	I'm not very keen on

1- What do you know about the Olympic games ?

✈ The Olympic games , an international sports festival which takes place every four years in a different city , are particularly famous for athletics.

2- What do the Olympic games include other than athletics ?

✈ They include individual sports like swimming and team sports like football and hockey.

3-Why are sportsmen and sportswomen keen on taking part in the Olympics?

✈ Because taking part in the Olympics is usually the highlight of their careers

4- What were the Olympic games at first ?

✈ They were part of a religious festival in ancient Greece .

5- What was and the only sport at that time ?

✈ The only sport was a running race .

6- Why were the games stopped in 349?

✈ The Roman conquered Greece and the games lost their religious meaning .Athletes were only interested in money ,so , in 349 , the games were stopped.

7-Who discovered the ancient Olympic stadium ?

✈ Archaeologists , after 15 hundred years , because it was destroyed by an earthquake.

8- Why did the Olympic games take place in Greece in 1896 again?

✈ People thought that individual athletes would benefit and the games would help the world to be a more peaceful place.

9- Who took part in the Olympics in the past , the amateurs or the professionals ?

✈ The Olympic games were only for the amateurs .

10- Why have the Olympics become for professionals ?

✈ Because some countries now train and pay future ;professional athletes , so they are not really amateurs .Some say this is not fair .

11- Why do you think the countries started to train their athletes?

✈ Because winning the Olympics can bring a lot of prestige and pride to a country.

12- How can athletes win more Olympic medals?

✈ They can train harder., use the best equipment and the best techniques .

13- Why do people want the Olympic games to take place in their countries ?

✈ it can bring a lot of attention to the country and lots of money from the visitors and TV coverage.

14-Do you think that international events have helped the world to be peaceful?

✈ They are a way for people to have contact with other nations and come together. Countries have to collaborate (cooperate) together . The events have helped to develop understanding and respect between nations .

15-Do you think all Olympic athletes should be amateurs ? Why ? Why not ?

✈ No , it is hard to be amateurs . Because they need to train a lot to be good enough to compete so they don't have time to work

16- What would happen to the Olympics if athletes were never paid?

✈ Fewer people would participate and possibly fewer records would be broken .

17- What qualities are needed to be a successful international athlete ?

✈ Athletes need to be determined and willing to make large sacrifices. They should have self motivation focus and self discipline are all very relevant characteristics .

18-Do you think international sport bring people together ?

✈ Yes ,because it allows cultures to come into contact and allows people to appreciate athletes from other countries. People travel and meet and are exposed to other cultures.

♦ يتكون المضارع التام المستمر من: Have been / has been + V+ing

♦ويستخدم المضارع التام المستمر عادة مع الكلمات since / ever since / for / all day / all week

♦For the last few months , I have been playing squash regularly .

♦I have been trying to phone you since this morning.

♦I've been running – that's why I'm so tired.

♦I'm sorry about this mess. I've been painting my room

♦It has been raining for three days now.

♦He has been working there ever since he passed his exams.

♦He has been working there for a long time / for 3 years.

تطبيقات علي استخدام المضارع التام المستمر

♦They started to do the homework at 6 o'clock and they are still doing it. (since)
They have been doing the homework since 6 o'clock.

♦She started to clean the house two hours ago and she hasn't finished yet. (for … now)
She has been cleaning the house for two hours now.

♦We have been living here for 6 years and we don't intend to move.

♦أحيانا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع How long:

♦How long have you been smoking?

♦ولكن لاحظ استخدام How long ago بمعنى When في الماضي البسيط:

♦How long ago did you do the job? = When did you do the job?

♦يستخدم هذا الزمن غالبا مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقتا طويلا إلى حد ما مثل :

teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay

♦It has been raining for the past three hours.

حالات يستخدم فيها المضارع التام بدلاً من المضارع التام المستمر

♦إذا ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل يستخدم المضارع التام present perfect:

♦He has written three letters.

أفعال الحواس والعاطفة والتملك والإدراك والفهم لا تأتي في المضارع التام المستمر وتستخدم في المضارع التام

She has owned a nice villa / I have understood you / ♦I have known him for ten years now

♦I have owned this washing machine for 5 years now.

♦He has been in the army for 5 years now.

في المبنى للمجهول نستخدم المضارع التام بدلا من المضارع التام المستمر

He has been painting the house all the week. The house has been painted all the week.

He has written three letters .عند ذكر عدد مرات الحدث نستخدم المضارع التام وليس المضارع التام المستمر.

(The causative of Have)

♣هذا التركيب يعني أن شخصا آخر غير الفاعل هو الذي قام بالفعل:(have + object + pp)

• Did you paint the house yourself? No, I had it painted.

• Is she typing the report herself? No, she's having it typed.

• Someone had cleaned the floor for me. (I….)
I had had the floor cleaned.
Someone mended her bike the other day.
(She)She had her bike mended the other day.

•The photographer is going to develop the film for them. (They….)
They are going to have the film developed.

♣ و يمكن استخدام get بنفس الطريقة التى استخدمنا بها have:

	What do you say when -----------------?	I say -------------
1	you meet someone in the morning	(Good morning) صباح الخير
2	you meet someone in the afternoon	(Good afternoon)_________ تحية بعد الظهر
3	you meet someone in the evening	(Good evening) مساء الخير
4	you leave someone	(Goodbye) إلي اللقاء
5	you go to bed	(Good night) تصبح علي خير
6	you meet someone	(Hello) أهلا
7	you see someone for the first time	(How do you do ?) تشرفنا
8	you meet a tourist	(Welcome to Egypt) مرحبا بك في مصر
9	you introduce someone to someone else	(This is -------)_ أقدم لك
10	you ask your friend about his health الصحة	(How are you?) كيف حالك
11	You are asked about your health	(I'm very well or I'm fine) انا بخير
12	you ask someone to do something	(Could you ---?) هل تستطيع
13	you accept to give someone something	(Here you are)_______________ أتفضل
14	you refuse to give someone something	(sorry I need it) انا أسف أنا احتاجه
15	you suggest doing something	(What (How) about ----- ?Let's --)
16	you accept the suggestionالاقتراح	(That's a good idea! فكرة جيدة
17	you don't agree to the suggestion	(sorry , I'm not very keen on
18	your friend succeeds in the exam	(congratulation) مبروك
19	someone does something well	(Well done) أحسنت
20	someone tells you about his sad news,	(I'm sorry to hear that ?)
21	you want to apologize to someone	(I'm sorry) أنا آسف
22	you accept the apology الاعتذار	(Never mind / don't worry)
23	you give someone advice	(You should) (If I were you
24	you accept someone's advice ,	You are right / Yes , I know
25	you don't accept the advice	I 'll think about it / I will see
26	you want to expressا your opinion رأي	(I think --------)
27	you agree to the opinion	(I agree with you)
28	you disagree to the opinion	(I disagree with you)
29	you give someone a present هدية	(This is for you) هذه من أجلك
30	someone gives you something	(Thank you) شكراً
31	someone thanks you	(Not at all / Don't mention it العفو
32	you want to bring a drink to a guest	(What can I get you?)
33	you offer tea to someone	(How do you like your tea?)
34	you give food or drink to a guest	(Help yourself أتفضل)
35	you want to help someone	(Can I help you ?)
36	you want someone to help you	(Can you help me ?)
37	you invite someone to a party	(I'd like to invite you ------?)
38	you accept the invitation الدعوة	(Thanks I'd love to ---)
39	you refuse the invitation	(I'm sorry I'm busy)
40	someone drives a car too fast	(Please be careful)
41	you see someone being tired ,	(you should take rest)
42	you visit someone who is ill	(I wish you speedy recovery)
43	you see something frightening	I'm afraid or I'm frightened

45	you see something strange	Good heavens !/ Oh my God!)
46	your father buys a new car	(It is fantastic / It is nice)
47	you don't know the meaning of a word	(What does it mean ماذا تعني ?)
48	you like a film	(It's interesting)
49	you don't like a film or a match	(It's boring ممل
50	you start a story	(Once ذات مرة / one day)
51	someone makes noise	(Keep quiet , please .)
52	your friends visit you	(You are very kind)
53	you meet someone on the first day of the year	(Happy New Year)
54	you meet someone on the first day of Ramadan	(Happy Ramadan)
55	your brother goes to the exam	(Good Luck حظ سعيد)
56	you ask someone about his opinion	(What do you think of ------)
57	you want to ask someone about the weather	(What is the weather like?)
58	you advise someone not to smoke	(You should stop smoking)
59	you can't hear your friend	(Speak louder please)
60	You recommend visiting the citadel	You should visit the citadel

How to write a paragraph كيفية كتابة التعبير

١ - ابدأ الموضع بـ ***topic sentence*** أي جملة رئيسية نحتوي في مجملها علي فكرة الموضوع.

٢- أن تراعي الترابط والتنسيق العام بين أفكار الموضوع . ٣ - ان تستخدم الزمن الصحيح والمناسب لنوعية الموضوع الذي تكتبه فقد يكون في المضارع وقد يكون في الماضي أو المستقبل أو خليط بينهم..

جمل افتتاحية تصلح لموضوعات نافعة

1 – No one can deny that this subject is very important and it needs a lot of time to write about it but I will try hard to write briefly

2) In my opinion, this subject is really important and necessary nowadays. It may have good and positive effects on all of us. I think so because ……… may bring all the good to our society.

جمل وتعبيرات تصلح مقدمات لموضوعات ضارة أو مشاكل

♣I see that this subject stands for an obstacle عقبة in the way of our progress so our state spares no effort to put an end to it.

♣In my point of view, ……………is really serious and harmful nowadays. It may have bad and negative effects on all of us. I think so because …. may bring all the evil to our society.

♣-There is no doubt that ………is one of the most dangerous phenomena in our life and has its bad and negative effects nowadays.

جملة نهاية الموضوع

To sum up: : This subject is very important to our beloved country So we should co-operate with each other and with the government to develop it and to benefit from its advantages and overcome its disadvantages.

apprentice	صبي - متدرب	Antelope	اسم سفينة / ظبي	lifeboat	قارب نجاة
surgeon	جراح	violent	عنيف	sailors	بحارة
free time	وقت فراغ	route	طريق - مسار	escape	يهرب
sail	يبحر	crew	طاقم	row	يجدف
explore	يستكشف	terrible	مرعب	distance	مسافة
Swallow	اسم سفينة /يبلع	crash	تصادم	wave	موجه
eastern	شرقي	suddenly	فجأة	rough sea	بحر هائج
got married	يتزوج	sink	يغرق	exhausted	منهك/مرهق
earn money	يكسب مال	confident	واثق	soft	ناعم
several	عديد	lift	يرفع	lie down	يرقد
tie	يربط	platform	منصة	rise	يشرق
human	إنسان	servant	خادم	fasten	يربط
bow	القوس	stomach	معدة	tiny	صغير جدا
arrow	السهم	bow to	ينحني	either	أيضا في النفي
guards	حراس	pockets	جيوب	basket	سله
wheels	عجلات	wooden	خشبي	containers	أواني
design	يصمم	signs	إشارات	ladders	سلالم
pull	يسحب	set free	يطلق سراح	shoulder	الكتف
a pole	عصا / عمود	Point to	أشار الى	seem	يبدو
sword	سيف	immediately	في الحال	trust	يثق
sneeze	يعطس	journey	رحله	later	فيما بعد
compared to	يقارن	sleepy	يشعر بالنعاس	pour	يصب
gates	بوابات	handsome	وسيم	cuts	جروح
empty	فارغ	metal	معدن	opposite	مقابل
vehicle	مركبه	chains	سلاسل-قيود	tower	برج

<u>1 - Where was Gulliver born?</u>

⇨He was born on a large farm in the Middle of England. He was the 3rd son of 5 sons

<u>2 –Where did Gulliver do his higher studies?</u>

⇨ He studied medicine in Cambridge for three years

<u>3 - Who did he work as an apprentice صبي for?</u>

⇨For the surgeon الجراح Mr. Bates.

<u>4 – Why wasn't Gulliver satisfied with his work with Mr Bates?</u>

⇨ As he always wanted to travel.

<u>5- What did Gulliver do in his free time وقت فراغه ?</u>

⇨He learned how to sail.

<u>6 – Why was sailing his favourite hobby ?</u>

⇨ As he could leave England and explore the world one day .

<u>7 – Who helped Gulliver to get work on the ship " The Swallow "?</u>

⇨ Mr Bates helped him to work as a surgeon on The Swallow.

<u>8- How long did he work on the ship " The Swallow" ?</u>

⇨For three and a half years with the captain Abraham Pannel

<u>9 – Where did The Swallow use to travel ?</u>

⇨ It traveled round the eastern seas .

10 Who was Mary Burton? And where did they stay? ⇨ She was Gulliver's wife (in London)

11 – What change came over Gulliver's work after getting married?
⇨ He decided to stay in London with his new wife Mary Burton.
12- Why did he have to take another job on a ship?
⇨Because his medical practice wasn't very successful and there was no work in London.
13 – How did Gulliver benefit from working on the ship?
⇨ He earned good money. In free time , He read books and learned several languages .
14-How long did he travel around the world?
⇨For six years.
15 - What happened in 1699?
⇨His life changed as he got a new job on a ship called " The Antelope".
16 - What happened to " The Antelope " after two months?
⇨It was hit by a violent storm عاصفة عنيفة.
17 – What were the effects of the violent storm on The Antelope ?
⇨ It became off - route . some of the crew got lost . It was blown into a rock.
18 – What happened to the ship when it hit a rock?
⇨The captain asked them to leave it .There was a terrible crash and it became in great damag
19-How did Gulliver save himself?
⇨He climbed onto a lifeboat with five sailors.
20 - What happened to the lifeboat when the wave hit it?
⇨Gulliver and the sailors were thrown into the sea.
21 – According to Gulliver, What might have happened to the five sailors?
⇨They were all dead.
22 - How was Gulliver when he reached the beach وصل إلي الشاطيء?
⇨He was cold, wet and exhausted منهك / متعب .
23 – What was the place like ?
⇨ There were no houses or people . There was some soft grass.
24 - Why couldn't Gulliver stand up after waking up?
⇨Because his arms, legs and hair were fastened to مثبتة في the ground.
25 - What moved up his body to his head?
⇨It was a human who was 15 cm tall.
26 - What was the tiny human carrying يحمل?
⇨He was carrying a bow قوس and an arrow سهم.
27 - What happened to the little men when they heard Gulliver's voice صوت جليفر?
⇨They moved away from him تحركوا بعيدا عنه.
28 – What happened to Gulliver's left hand when he lifted it?
⇨Hundred of tiny arrows hit his left hand and hurt him so he decided not to move .
29-Why did the men become quiet هادئين?
⇨Because they saw that Gulliver was not trying to escape يهرب.
30 – What did the men do when they became confident of واثق في Gulliver?
⇨ The ropes round his head were cut free and he could lift his head.
31-Why did the men cut wood خشب?
⇨To build a platform منصة for the important-looking man.
32 - How did Gulliver talk with the man?
⇨He spoke in English.
33 - What did Gulliver tell the man?
⇨He was called Gulliver , from England and his ship was lost as he swam to the beach

34 - How did Gulliver express that he was hungry and thirsty?
⇨By pointing to بالإشارة إلي his mouth.
35 - How did they feed him?
⇨They brought baskets سلال of food and containers أواني of water and used ladders to reach his mouth.
36- – Why were the men greatly shocked while feeding Gulliver ?
⇨.As they couldn't believe how much he drank and ate
37-How did Gulliver realize أدرك that the man was the king?
⇨ He saw the other men bowed to him and from his clothes.
38 - How did Gulliver manage to communicate with the king?
⇨By using signs إشارات with hands.
39 - What did Gulliver beg the king to do?
⇨To set him free يحرره, but the king refused رفض.
40 - How was he taken to the capital cityالعاصمة?
⇨On a machine with many wheels used to carry heavy trees and was pulled by horses.
41 - Where was Gulliver taken all night ?
⇨Gulliver was taken to Lilliput (the capital العاصمة.)
42 – To what extent were the men on the island kind to Gulliver?
⇨ They poured some medicine on the cuts where the arrows had hit him .
43-Why did he sleep most of the journey الرحلة?
⇨Because the people had put some medicine in his food.
44 - Why did Gulliver wake up and sneeze عطس?
⇨Because one of the soldiers decided to put a pole عمود in his nose أنفه.
45 – What was the largest building in the town like?
⇨ It had small garden and two gates, each one a little more than a metre high .
46-Why did the king ask his men to fasten Gulliver's legs to the gates البوابات?
⇨To prevent يمنع him from escaping.
47 - How did they fasten يربط him to the gates?
⇨By using metal chains سلاسل.
48 - Why did the king go to the top of the tower البرج?
⇨To watch Gulliver.
49 - How old was the king?
⇨He was about 28 years old.
50 – What did the king order his men not to do ?
⇨ Not to try to climb up on Gulliver's body.
51 – Why did hundreds of people come to Gulliver's home?
⇨ To see him lying on the strange machine next to his new home.
52-What did the soldiers do when they realized that Gulliver couldn't escape ?
⇨ They cut the ropes that fastened him to the machine .
53 – How far was the city of Lilliput beautiful?
⇨ It had lots of little fields and woods.
54- How much food did Gulliver have for breakfast ?
⇨ Gulliver emptied about 20 vehicles full of food .
55- What was the king of Lilliput like ?
⇨He was 28 years. He was tall compared to others .with strong arms and handsome face.

56- Why did the soldiers الجنود arrest يقبض على 6 of the men?
➪Because they shot arrows السهام at Gulliver and one of them nearly hit his eye..
57 - How did Gulliver punish the six little people ?
➪He picked them up at a time and put 5 of the men in his pocket and held the other one in his hand.
58- Why did the tiny man and the guards horrified مرعوبين?
➪Because they thought that Gulliver was going to eat the man.
59 - What was Gulliver's problem مشكلة with the people?
➪The problem of language.

Quotations with answers

1- " I don't want you to go , but if that's the only way we can earn enough money to live well , then so be it."
1- Who said this to whom ? ⏩Gulliver's wife to Gulliver
2) Where did the listener have to go?
⏩ He had to go to the sea
3) Do you agree with the speaker ?
⏩ Yes . to earn money to make his family live well

2 - " Who are you ? Can you tell me where I am? What do you want? "
a - Who said this and to whom?
⏩Gulliver to the tiny man
b - What was the man carrying?
⏩He was carrying a bow and an arrow.
c- How was he when he said that?
⏩ He was tied to the ground.

3 - " My name is Lemuel Gulliver and I come from England. My ship was lost in a storm and I swam to this beach."
a- To whom was Gulliver speaking?
⏩ To the important man .
b - How did Gulliver try to communicate with him?
⏩ In English.
c - Did the man understand Gulliver?
⏩ No, he did not

4 - " The six little people looked very worried."
a - Who was the speaker?
⏩Gulliver.
b - Who were these men?
⏩They were the men who shot arrows on him.
c - What did he do with them?
⏩He put five of them in his pocket.

5- " even the guards looked horrified."
a - Who was the speaker?
⏩ Gulliver.
b - Why were the guards terrified?
⏩They thought he was going to eat the man.
c - What did he move towards to the man in his hand?
⏩ He moved a knife سكينة

fright	رعب	without	بدون	enemies	أعداء
surprise	مفاجأة	bullets	رصاص	island	جزيرة
shout	يصيح	nervous	عصبي	war	الحرب
loudly	بصوت عالي	puzzled	محتار	rebellions	ثوار
kindness	طيبة	continuous	مستمر	take part in	يشارك في
hurt	يؤذي	palace	القصر	likely	محتمل
situation	موقف	experts	خبراء	defend	يدافع
workmen	عمال	examine	يفحص	inform	يبلغ
fit together	يربط - يثبت	no longer	لم يعد	finger	إصبع
comfortable	مريح	successful	ناجح	traditional	تقليدي
villages	القرى	events	أحداث	way	طريقة
empty	فارغ - خالي	athletes	رياضيون	break	يكسر
law	قانون	colored	ملون	grandfather	الجد
licence	رخصة	ribbon	وشاح - شريط	popular	معروف
pay for	يدفع ثمن	army	الجيش	queen	ملكة
discover	يكتشف	clap	يصفق	wave	يلوح / يشير
advisors	مستشارون	promises	وعود	smile	يبتسم
afford	يطيق / يتحمل	fight for	يحارب مع	official	مسئول
supply	يزود / يوفر	Blefuscu	بليفسكو	argument	نقاش / جدال
feed	يطعم	unlock	يفتح	political	سياسي
look after	يعتني بي	prove	يثبت	heel	كعب
tents	خيام	right	على صواب	traditional	عادي
close to	قريب من	Mildendo	اسم مدينة	modern	حديث
employ	يوظف	damage	يدمر	prince	أمير
patient	صبور	warn	يحذر	powerful	قوي
allow	يسمح	indoors	بالداخل	attack	هجوم
search	يفتش	step	يدوس على	secret	سر
weapons	أسلحة	coat	معطف	sword	سيف
danger	خطر	roofs	أسقف	guns	بنادق
protect	يحمي	square	ميدان	shocked	مصدوم
add	يضيف	stool	كرسي	size	حجم
soldiers	جنود	furniture	أثاث	bravely	بشجاعة
note down	يدون	glasses	نظارة	seem	يبدو
list	قائمة	fire	يطلق النار	a pair of	زوج من

1 - What did Gulliver use the knife for? What was its reaction on the men?

He used it to cut the ropes that tied the man's hands. The men's fright turned to surprise.

2 - What did he do with the men in his pocket?

He took them out and set them free.

3 - How did the guards know that Gulliver was kind?

When he cut the man's ropes and set the other men free.

4 - What did the king decide to do after this situation?

He decided to make Gulliver a bed as the guards told him about Gulliver's kindness.

5 - How did the workers make Gulliver a bed?

The workmen fixed six hundred beds together

6 - Why did the king become worried? Why did he make a new law?

Because people left their villages and came to see Gulliver so there were not enough people to work in the fields

7 - What was the king's new law?

No one could see Gulliver without a licence رخصة which they had to pay for it.

8 - What were the king's worries about Gulliver?

About what would happen if Gulliver escaped and if they could afford to keep him

9 – What was the king's plan to provide Gulliver with food?

He decided that all people living near the city should supply 60 cows, 40 sheep ,bread and fruit every morning to help feed him.

10 – How many persons were employed to look after Gulliver?

Six hundred people would be paid to look after him. They lived in tents close to him.

11-Who would make Gulliver's clothes?

Three hundred people will make him clothes.

12 – What was the king's plan to teach him their language?

Six of the king's advisers would teach him. It took him three weeks to learn it

13 - What did Gulliver ask from the king when he could understand their language?

Gulliver asked the king if he could set him free.

14 - What was the king's reply to Gulliver's request?

He said that it would take time and he had to be patient ..

15 - What did the king advise him to do when he asked for departure?

He advised him to be patient and let the soldiers search his clothes

16 - Why did the king want to search Gulliver?

To protect himself and his people from any weapons.

17 - What would the king do with the things with Gulliver?

They would keep them and return to him when he would leave or pay for the lost things.

18 - What did the soldiers find when they searched Gulliver?

They found a sword and some guns.

19 - What things didn't the soldiers see in the secret pocket?

A pair of glasses and some other things.

20 - Why were the king's men shocked when they saw the sword?

Because of its size..

21 – What was their reaction when Gulliver fire his gun into the air?

The soldiers fell onto the ground in fear and the king was nervous

22- What was the king's impression on seeing Gulliver's watch?

He was greatly puzzled and didn't understand what it was for.

23 - Why did the king ask his men to take Gulliver's possessions ممتلكات to his palace?

So that the experts could examine them.

24 – Show that the people were no longer afraid of Gulliver?

They climbed up to dance in his hands and the children played games around him.

25 - What did the king invite Gulliver to?

He invited him to some important events and to see some of the country's best athletes.

26- What was the game which Gulliver watch?

The athlete had to jump over a pole held by two men

27 – How were the winners honoured by the king ?

The person who jumped the highest was given a coloured ribbon (1st blue – 2nd red – 3rd green)

28 – How far did the king trust Gulliver ?
The king decided to show Gulliver the size of his army .
29 – How could Gulliver have a close look at the king's army?
3000 soldiers riding their horses passed in a line between Gulliver's legs.
30- What was the reaction of the people on seeing their soldiers jumping over Gulliver's arm
They loved that and they clapped. صفقوا
31- What was the king's advisers opinion about setting Gulliver free ?
All the advisers agreed to set him free except Skyresh Bolgolam
32 –What was Skyresh's plan to set Gulliver free?
He wanted Gulliver to make a number of promises.
33 - What were the promises الوعود did they want from Gulliver to set him free?
a - He shouldn't enter they city without their permission.
b - He shouldn't step on any one of Lilliput.
c - He shouldn't lie down in any field and he should walk along the roads.
d - He mustn't leave the country without a licence.
e - Finally, he must promise to fight for the king against enemies of Blefuscu.
34 - Did Gulliver agree to these conditions الشروط?
Yes, he agreed to them happily so the chains around his legs were unlocked.
35 - Why did Gulliver bow to the king?
To show his thanks as he set him free.
36 - What did the king ask Gulliver to be after freeing him?
He asked him to be a useful servant to him.
37 - What did the king warn Gulliver about during their visit to Mildendo?
He warned him not to damage any of the buildings or hurt any of the people.
38 - What was the notice warning about?
To warn people about Gulliver's visit to the city and ask people to stay indoors.
39 – What harm could Gulliver's coat do to the houses ?
Gulliver's coat could damage the roofs of small houses
40 – Where was the king's palace ?
In the centre of the city of Mildendo
41- Why didn't Gulliver see inside the palace?
Because he would damage it and the windows were too small to see inside.
42 –How high was the king's palace?
It was two metres high
43-How did Gulliver cut the largest trees in the king's park? Why ?
By using his knife . Because he wanted to make two stools .
44 –How did Gulliver pass over the palace?
He stood on a stool and passed the other stool over the roof of the palace
45 –Why could Gulliver see inside the palace from the small central park?
Because windows there were larger .
46-What did Gulliver see inside the palace?
He saw the king's rooms, beautiful furniture, the servants at work and the queen.
47-What did the queen do when she saw Gulliver?
She waved to him with a smile.
48 - Who was Reldresal?
He was an important official who worked for the king

49-Why did Reldresal visit Gulliver?
Reldresal visited Gulliver to tell him about the two problems of Lilliput.
48 - What was the problem inside the country ?
The argument between the two main political groups about wearing high or low heels
49- What was the Tramecksan's opinion of shoes?
People should wear high heels on their shoes because this is the country's tradition
50- What was the Slamecksan's opinion of shoes?
People should wear low heels on their shoes
51-Which group did the king belong to ? and which group did the prince belong to ?
The king with the Slamecksan while the prince with the Tramecksan
52 – What advantage did each group have ?
There were more people in the Tramecksan but the Slamecksan was powerful
53 – What was the result of the conflict between the two groups?
They refused to talk to each other.
54 – What was the problem outside the country ?
There would be an attack by enemies from Blefuscu (a neighbouring island).
55 - What did Reldresal say about Blefuscu?
He said that this island was as large and powerful as Lilliput and they were fighting each other for many years.
56 –Why did the king's grandfather make a law to break an egg at the smaller end?
As when he was a boy , he cut his finger on breaking the egg at the larger end.
57 – What would happen if people disobeyed that law?
They would be punished.
58- What bad result did the new law have?
Many rebellions متمردين ran away to Blefuscu where they were welcomed as friends.
59- How far was the war between Lilliput and Blefuscu destructive?
Lilliput had lost at least 40 ships and around thirty thousand soldiers .
Blefuscu had lost a similar number of people
60- What did Gulliver promise after hearing the problems of Lilliput?
He promised to help them against enemies.

Quotations with answers

1 - " I'm very pleased that you're now free, but this is only because of the difficult situation in Lilliput."
a - Who said this and to whom?
Reldresal to Gulliver.
b - What was the outside problem?
The war with Blefuscu.
c - Why did the king send this person to Gulliver?
To tell him about their problems and ask him to help them.
2 - " This will take time, You must be patient"
a - Who said this and to whom?
The king to Gulliver.
b - What would take a long time?
Setting Gulliver free.
c- What did the speaker tell him after that?
He asked him to let his soldiers to search him for weapons.

3 - " I hope you understand that I must protect my people."
a - Who said this and to whom? The king to Gulliver.
b - What did he mean?
He meant he wanted to search Gulliver for weapons that he might use to hurt them.
c - What did the soldiers find in Gulliver's pockets?
Some guns and a sword.

4 - " Can you show me these weapons"
a - Who said this? The king.
b - Who did they belong? They belonged to Gulliver.
c - What were these weapons? A sword and some guns.

5 - "You must promise not to enter the city unless you are asked and you must promise not to step on any of the people of Lilliput"
a - Who said this and to whom? The advisor Skyresh Bolgolam to Gulliver.

b - What would happen if the other person agreed to these promises?
He would be set free.
c - Did the addressee agree to them? Yes, Gulliver agreed happily.

6 - "I hope you will be a useful servant to me and prove that I've been right to feed you and give you clothes."
a - Who was the speaker? The king of Lilliput.
b - To whom was he speaking? He was speaking to Gulliver.
c - How did he feed him?
He asked people to supply 60 cows and 40 sheep, beard and fruit everyday for him.

7 - " "I will do my best ."
a - Who was the speaker? Gulliver to the king.
b - Why did he say this ?
Because the king asked him to be a successful servant.
c - What did Gulliver ask the king for?
He asked him if he could see his great City Mildendo.

8 - "This law is not at all popular and there have been many rebellions because of it ."
a - Who was the speaker and to whom? Reldresal to Gulliver.
b - Who put that law? The king.
c - What was that law?
Everyone should break an egg at the smaller end and who open an egg at the larger end shou be punished.

9 - "I am ready to help to defend your country from any coming attack."
a - Who said this and to whom? Gulliver to Reldresal.
b - Why did Gulliver agree to do that?
Because he promised to do that to be set free.
c - Whom he would help against?
The attack from Blefuscu.

Communication	اتصال	Ambition	طموح	Push	يدفع
Fleet	أسطول	Dangerous	خطير	Repair	يصلح
Spy	جاسوس	Peacefully	بسلام	Oar	مجداف
Coast	ساحل	Enormous	ضخم / هائل	Row	يجدف
Telescope	تليسكوب	Create	يخلق	Crowd	جمهور
Harbour	ميناء	Sound	يبدو	Exactly	بالضبط
Hook	خطاف	Treasurer	أمين الصندوق	Materials	مواد
Socks	شراب	Navy	البحرية	Punishment	عقوبة
Terrified	مذعور	Adviser	مستشار	Continue	يستمر
Shore	شاطيء	poles	قوائم	Sails	شراع
Pull	يسحب	Extremely	جدا للغاية	Gloves	قفاز
Nervously	بعصبية	Poisonous	سام	Wind	رياح
Surely	بالتأكيد	Set fire	يشعل النار	direction	اتجاه
Drown	يغرق	Blind	اعمى	Catch up with	يساير
Bottom	قاع	Necessary	ضروري	Flag	علم / راية
metal	معدن	Hunger	الجوع	Safe	امن
Hero	بطل	Option	اختيار	Trader	تاجر
Medal	ميدالية	Ordinary	عادي	Adventure	مغامرة
Control	يتحكم	Frightened	خائف	sheet	ملاية
Prison	سجن	Uncomfortable	غير مريح	anchor	مرسي
Prisoner	سجين	Excited	مسرور	Homeland	الوطن
Your Majesty	جلالتك	float	يطفو	generosity	الكرم

1 –How far was the island of Blefuscu away from Lilliput ?
It was about 800 metres to the northeast of Lilliput .

2 – Why did Gulliver decide not to go to the side of Blefuscu ?
In order not to be seen by the enemies .

3 – Why didn't Gulliver want to be seen by the people of Blefuscu ?
Because Reldresal had told him about their possible attack

4 - Why didn't Blefuscu know about Gulliver?
As there was no communication between the two islands .

5 - What did a spy from Lilliput tell the king ?
Blefuscu' s fleet of ships were prepared to attack Lilliput .

6 – What was Gulliver's plan to prevent Blefuscu's attack?
He would take all their fleet of ships.

7 – What did Gulliver ask one of the sailors about ?
He asked him about the depth of the sea between the two islands .

8 – What was the depth of the sea between the two islands ?
The depth of the sea was about two metres at most.

9 – Why did Gulliver go to the north east of Lilliput ?
To look at the island near Lilliput.

10 – How could Gulliver have a close look at Blefuscu?
By using a telescope.

11- What did the telescope enable Gulliver to do?

It enabled him to see about fifty ships and some smaller boats in a small harbour.

12 – What did Gulliver take with him before going to Blefuscu?

He took some strong chains and some metal poles.

13 – What did Gulliver do with the metal poles and the chains ?

He shaped the poles into large hooks and fastened them into the chains.

14 – What did Gulliver do before walking into the cold sea?

He took off his shoes and socks, then he carried the chains and the hooks.

15 – How could Gulliver reach Blefuscu's harbour?

He walked most of the way and had to swim a little where it was deepest.

16- How much time did it take Gulliver to reach Blefuscu's harbour?

It took him about half an hour.

17 – What was the reaction of the people of Blefuscu when they saw Gulliver ?

They were terrified, sailors jumped from their ships and swam to the shore .

18 – What did Gulliver use the chains and the hook for ?

He fastened the metal hooks onto each ship and tied the chains together.

19 – How did the people of Blefuscu try to prevent Gulliver from taking their ships?

They started to shoot arrows at him . The arrows hit his hands and his arms.

20 – How could Gulliver protect his eyes from the arrows?

He put on the glasses (which were hidden his pocket)

21- Why couldn't Gulliver pull the ships at first?

Because they were all tied up to the harbour wall.

22- How could Gulliver untie the ships?

He used his knife to cut all the ropes.

23 – Why did the soldiers stop shooting their arrows at Gulliver?

As he could pull all the ships despite shooting arrows at him.

24 – What did the king think when he saw the enemy's fleet of ships not Gulliver?

He thought that the enemy fleet was attacking them and Gulliver had drowned.

25 – How did Gulliver greet the king after returning from Blefuscu with the ships?

He said" Long live the king of Lilliput."

26 - How did the king reward Gulliver for bringing the enemy's ships?

Gulliver was welcomed back like a hero and was given the most important medal in the land.

27 – What aggressive attitude موقف عدواني did the king have towards Blefuscu ?

The king wanted Gulliver to help him to take control of all of Blefuscu and put all of his enemies in prison.

28- How did Gulliver reject يرفض bravely the king's illegal ambition ?

He refused to control Blefuscu or to put his enemies in prison.

29 – What was the king's reaction concerning Gulliver's refusal رفض?

The king became very angry with Gulliver said that Gulliver was no longer a hero

30 – Why did a group of officials from Blefuscu come to meet the king?

To ask the king how to end the war peacefully and meet Gulliver.

31 – Why did the officials from Blefuscu thank Gulliver ?

Because he didn't hurt any of their people .

32 – What invitation did they give to Gulliver ?

They asked Gulliver to visit their country and to meet their king.

33- Why did one of the king's adviser pay a secret visit to Gulliver ?
As the treasurer Flimnap suggested removing Gulliver from the land as he cost too much money
34- What made a top person in the navy angry with Gulliver?
As Blefuscu had no fleet of ships so his job was no longer important.
35 – How far did Skyresh hate Gulliver?
He said that Gulliver hadn't kept many of his promises he made to set him free.
36 – Why did the king want to punish Gulliver?
As some of his advisers told him that Gulliver was planning to help the king of Blefuscu.
37 – How did Gulliver feel when he heard about the king's intention to punish him ?
He felt extremely worried.
38 – What kind of punishment did the king's advisers suggest ?
a) They suggested shooting Gulliver with poisonous arrows .
b) Others suggested setting fire to his house and burning him inside.
39 – What was the king's opinion of Gulliver's punishment?
He didn't want to kill Gulliver, but agreed to make him blind.
40 – Why was the king in favour of making Gulliver blind?
To help the king when necessary and the king wouldn't be in danger.
41- What was Flimnap's (the treasurer) opinion ?
Gulliver would cost them much money as he would need food and clothes .
42 –What final decision did Skyresh suggest?
Skyresh suggested not giving Gulliver any food to save the king's money. So Gulliver would soon die of hunger (This showed us how far Skyresh hated Gulliver
43 – What was Gulliver's first opinion to save himself?
He could fight the king and his men by throwing a few stones at the city to destroy it.
44-Why did Gulliver give up the idea of destroying the city?
Because of the ordinary people who lived in the city and the king was kind to him when he first arrived
45-What was Gulliver's second opinion ?
Gulliver decided to leave the island so he wrote a letter to the king.
46 – Why could Gulliver escape from the island easily ?
As he left it before it got light , chose one of the largest ships and put his clothes in ,then swam across to Blefuscu.
47- What did Gulliver do on reaching Blefuscu?
He put on his dry clothes and went to their capital city .
48 – What was the reaction of the king of Blefuscu?
He came out to welcome Gulliver with his family and advisers.
49- Why was Gulliver surprised on seeing the king and his family?
As they weren't frightened of Gulliver.
50- What did Gulliver avoid telling the king of Blefuscu?
He avoided telling him about the problems he left behind in Lilliput.
51 – Why was Gulliver's first night in Blefuscu uncomfortable?
As he had to sleep on hard ground as there was no large building in Blefuscu.
52- How did Gulliver find Blefuscu?
He found that Blefuscu was not very different from Lilliput.
53 –Why did Gulliver feel excited when he saw a boat in the sea?
As it was big enough for him to go in.

54- Why was the boat about to be lost?

As a storm turned it over and it was floating some way off the island.

55-How did Gulliver restore the boat ?

He borrowed some of the king's ships and tied some ropes to the boat and pulled it .

56 – What was wrong with the boat ?

There was little damage in the boat.

57 –What did Gulliver do to make the boat ready for sailing?

Gulliver repaired the boat and made new oars from the island's biggest trees.

58-Why did Gulliver exert great efforts to repair the boat ?

As he wanted to return to the country where he was born.

59 – How far was the king helpful to Gulliver ?

He agreed to give Gulliver the materials he needed to repair the boat.

60- Why did the king of Blefuscu change his attitude towards Gulliver?

Because he received a letter from the king of Lilliput saying that Gulliver had escaped punishment and he should be sent back to Lilliput.

61 – What did the king of Lilliput threaten to do ?.

He threatened to begin the war again if Gulliver wasn't tied up and returned to Lilliput.

62 –To what extent was the king of Blefuscu brave?

He said that it would be impossible to send Gulliver back to Lilliput.

63 – Why did the king refuse to send Gulliver back to Lilliput?

1) Gulliver hurt no one while taking the ships.

2) He put an end to the war between 3) He had made a boat and would leave soon.

64 – What made Gulliver decide to leave Blefuscu as soon as possible?

He no longer felt sure it was a good idea to help either of the two kings.

65 – How long it take Gulliver and the men to make the boat ready ?

About a month .

66- What did the king give Gulliver before he started his return journey ?

He gave him a painting of himself , some tiny cows and sheep to supply him with food and drink during the journey.

67 – Why did Gulliver keep the painting in his gloves ?

So as not to get wet during the journey.

68 – Who did the boat belong to ?

It belonged to an English trader called John Biddel.

69 – What was the sailors' reaction when Gulliver told them about his adventures?

They thought he was mad.

70-How did Gulliver persuade Mr Biddel that his adventure was true ?

He showed him the tiny cows and the sheep he had in his pocket and the painting

71 –How did Mr Biddel feed the tiny sheep?

He fed them on his best sea biscuits .

72 – How did Gulliver make a lot of money after returning to England?

By selling his small animals Although he lost a cow which was eaten by a rat.

73- How did Gulliver find his family ?

His children were tall. Johnny (his son) was at a good school and Betty (his daughter) had a good job making clothes

74 –Why did Gulliver stay only two months and a half with his family?

He found that life in the city difficult and it was hard to find work. He found work on a ship

called the Adventure

Quotations with answers

1 - " I have done what I can to tell you of what is planned for you."

a- Who said this to whom?

⇨*The advisor of the king to Gulliver.*

b - When did the person say this?

⇨*When he came to tell Gulliver about what they plan to do with him.*

c - What was the king and his men's final decision?

⇨*They decided not to give him any food.*

2 - " Long live the king of Lilliput."

a - Who said this? ⇨*Gulliver.*

b - When did he say this? ⇨*When he came out of the sea.*

c - How did the king and people welcome him?

⇨*They welcomed him like a hero and the king gave him a medal.*

3 - " I can't help you with your ambitions."

a - who said this and to whom? ⇨*Gulliver to the king.*

b - What were these ambitions?

⇨*The king wanted to punish his enemies and put them in prison with Gulliver's help.*

c - What was the king's reaction?

⇨*He changed his mind of Gulliver and said that he was no longer a hero.*

4 - " But if I am not given any food, I will soon die of hunger."

a - Who said this and to whom?

⇨*Gulliver to his visitor(the king's adviser)*

b - Why did they decide not to give him any food?

⇨*To save the king's money.*

c - Who suggested preventing him from food?

⇨*The treasurer Flimnap.*

5 - " I thanked him for warning me and thought of my options."

a - Who said these words? ⇨*Gulliver.*

b - What did the other person warn him of?

⇨*He warned him of the decisions that the king and his men had taken.*

c - What were the speaker's options ?

⇨*Gulliver thought of fighting the king and destroy the city , but finally he decided to leave the island.*

6 - "Your Majesty, I am very pleased to meet you and will happily help you in any way I can."

a - Who said this ? ⇨*Gulliver.*

b - To whom did he say this?

⇨*The king of Blefuscu.*

c - What was the thing the speaker didn't tell the King?

⇨*He didn't tell him about his problem in Lilliput*

Captain	قبطان سفينة	Believe	يعتقد / يصدق	Amazement	دهشة
Hole	فتحة / ثقب	Giant	عملاق	Coins	عملات
Head	يتجه	Wheat	قمح	Gold	الذهب
Experience	خبرة	Enormous	ضخم	Handkerchief	منديل
Indeed	حقا / في الواقع	Corn	ذرة	Soft	ناعم
Luckily	لحسن الحظ	Thunder	رعد	Immediately	في الحال
Supplies	مؤن	scythe	منجل / يحش	Scream	يصرخ
Fresh	مياة عذبة	Eventually	في النهاية	spider	عنكبوت
Route	طريق	Exhaustion	إنهاك / إعياء	Plates	أطباق
Continent	قارة	Husband	زوج	Fork	شوكة
distance	مسافة	Compare	يقارن	Lift	يرفع
Bay	خليج	Unimportant	غير هام	Thirsty	عطشان
Anchor	خطاف	Closely	عن قرب	Ears	الاذن
Permission	إذن / تصريح	Back	ظهر	Toy	لعبة
Stream	جدول/ غدير	Pray	يصلي	adult	بالغ / راشد
Spring	نبع ماء	master	سيد	Unlike	بخلاف

<u>1-When did The Adventure leave England?</u>
On 20th June 1702

<u>2-Who was John Nicolas?</u>
He was the captain of The adventure

<u>3- Where was The Adventure heading for?</u>
It was heading for India.

<u>4-Why did The Adventure stop on reaching Africa?</u>
They stopped for fresh water.

<u>5-What was wrong with The Adventure?</u>
They discovered a hole in its body.

<u>6- Why did they have to stay in Africa most of the winter?</u>
As the captain fell ill and they wanted to get the ship ready for the sea once more.

<u>7- Why was the journey difficult on passing the north of Madagascar?</u>
Because they sailed against the wind (which became stronger) for 20 days .

<u>8- What was the only problem they had after repairing the ship ?</u>
They didn't have much fresh water.

<u>9 – Why was the Adventure off route خارج المسار ?</u>
Because They decided to continue with the wind not their planned route.

<u>10 –When did they could see land?</u>
On 16th June 1703.

<u>11 – Why didn't the captain get into the bay خليج?</u>
As he thought that the bay wasn't deep enough to take their ship

<u>12-How did the sailors go ashore ?</u>
They used a small boat.

<u>13 – Why did the captain order his sailors to go ashore ?</u>
To get some fresh water.

<u>14 – What did Gulliver ask the captain's permission تصريح for ?</u>
Gulliver asked permission to go ashore as he liked to visit different countries

<u>15 –What were the sailors busy doing ashore ?</u>
They were looking for a stream … to get fresh water.

16 – Unlike the sailors, What did Gulliver decide to do?
He decided to have a walk for about a kilometre away from the beach.
17 – What was the place which Gulliver reached like ?
It had no trees and was mostly dry and full of rocks.
18 –What did Gulliver realize when he got to the beach?
He saw the sailors rowing back to the ship
19 – Why didn't he call out the sailors to wait for him?
As he saw a huge giant walking into the sea towards the boat as fast as he could
20 – Gulliver was afraid of the giant . Illustrate وضح .
Gulliver turned around and ran away from the beach.
21 – Why was Gulliver surprised when he saw the fields?
As the grass was about 3 - 4 metres high and the wheat was about 7 metres high.
22 - What was at the end of the wheat field ?
When Gulliver reached the end of field after an hour he saw a wall (40 metres high)
23-Why couldn't Gulliver use the steps over the wall at the end of the field?
Because each step was about two metres high.
24 – What was Gulliver's reaction when he saw the giant going to his direction?
Gulliver was terrified and ran into the field of wheat to hide .
25 – What was the giant's voice like? It was as loud as thunder.
26 – Why did Gulliver guess the seven giants were workers ?
As their clothes were less well made than the first giants.
27 – What were the giants carrying?
The giants were carrying scythes .
28 – What did the giant ask his workers to do ?
He asked them to cut the wheat in the field where Gulliver was hiding.
29 – Why was it difficult for Gulliver to walk away ?
As the plants were very close together .
30 – Why could Gulliver be easily seen ?
As he went to a part of the field where the plants were flat because of the wind or rain
31-What did Gulliver think of when the giants were near?
He thought of his poor family who would be without a father and a husband
32 –What did Gulliver's friends advise him not to do ?
Not to go on that dangerous journey.
33- Nothing was big or small unless you compared it with something else. Discuss.
When Gulliver was at Lilliput he was a giant and strong but at this island he was
A dwarf قزم and he might be food for those enormous giant .
34 –Why was Gulliver worried that the giant hadn't seen him?
As he would surely stood on him at any moment.
35 – What did Gulliver do to attract the giant attraction?
He called out as loudly as he could.
36 – What was the giant's reaction when he heard Gulliver's voice?
He stopped and looked around in surprise then he looked down on Gulliver
37 – Why did the giant hesitateتردد to pick Gulliver up?
As he was afraid that Gulliver might have been dangerous.
38 – When could Gulliver realize the height of the giant?
When the giant picked him up with his fingers. He was 20 metres above the ground

<u>39- What was the safest thing for Gulliver ?</u>
Not to move

<u>40- Why was Gulliver lucky when the giant picked him up with his fingers?</u>
Because the giant didn't throw him onto the ground .

<u>41-When did the giant seem pleased?</u>
When he heard Gulliver talking although he didn't understand him.

<u>42-What did the giant decide to do with Gulliver ?</u>
He put Gulliver in his pocket and ran off to find his master.

<u>43- What did the farmer ask the workers about?</u>
He asked them if they had ever seen an animal like that before.

<u>44-How amazed was the farmer when he saw Gulliver?</u>
He put him on the ground and watched him as he walked up and down.

<u>45-How did Gulliver greet the farmer?</u>
He took off his hat and bowed to him.

<u>46 – What was the farmer's reaction when Gulliver offered him a bag of gold coins?</u>
He emptied the bag but didn't seem very interested.

<u>47-Why did Gulliver have to communicate through signs?</u>
As Gulliver spoke with him in many different languages but he didn't understand.

<u>48- How did the farmer carry Gulliver home to show him to his wife?</u>
He carried him in a soft handkerchief

<u>49 – What did the wife do when she saw Gulliver?</u>
She screamed like a child who had seen a big spider.

<u>50 – How did the farmer try to calm his wife ?</u>
He showed her that Gulliver could stand up and talk and was nothing to be frightened of

<u>51-What did the farmer's family consist of?</u>
The farmer , his wife , three children and their grandmother .

<u>52- Why was Gulliver worried that he would fall off the table?</u>
As it was at least 10 metres high .

<u>53 – How far was the farmer's wife generous?</u>
She put some bread and meat on a plate for Gulliver .

<u>54- Why couldn't Gulliver lift the cup of water?</u>
Because it was too big for him.

<u>55-What did the son who was 10 years old do with Gulliver?</u>
He held Gulliver by his leg so high in the air.

<u>56 – The farmer was kind to Gulliver. Illustrate.</u>
The farmer was angry with his son and took Gulliver from his hand and put him on the tabl

<u>57- Why didn't Gulliver want the farmer to punish his son?</u>
As if the son was punished , he wouldn't like Gulliver after that.

<u>58 –How big was the cat Gulliver saw at the farmer's house?</u>
It was three times the size of a cow.

<u>59- Why did Gulliver walk up and down in front of the cat?</u>
As he knew that animals didn't attack people if they showed they weren't afraid of them.

<u>60-Why did the baby girl want to play with Gulliver?</u>
Perhaps she thought Gulliver was a toy.

<u>61-How was Gulliver saved from being put into the baby girl's mouth?</u>
Gulliver shouted loudly so she dropped Gulliver to the ground (at least 10 metres)

1- " I'm glad the winds have stopped."

a) Who said that ? To whom?

❁ Gulliver to the captain

b)How strong was the wind before?

❁It was very strong and they sailed against it for 20 days.

c)Where was it said?

❁ On the ship " The Adventure."

2 – "Don't be too glad. My experience tells me a great storm is coming."

a) Who said that ? To whom ?

❁ The captain to Gulliver.

b) Did the captain's expectation come true?

❁ Yes , they faced a great wind.

c) What happened to the ship ?

❁ It became off route.

3 – " You are hurting my back: if you must hold me , hold me gently!"

a) Who said that ? To Whom?

❁ Gulliver to the giant.

b) Why the listener hurting the speaker's back ?

❁ As he picked him with his fingers

c) What did the listener do after that ?

❁ He put Gulliver in his pocket and ran.

4-"Thank you , I was very thirsty and your water's very good to drink."

a) Who said that? To whom?

❁ Gulliver to the farmer and his wife .

b)Why was the addressed person so thankful?

❁ As the farmer and his wife provided him with food and drink.

c) What was the occasion ?

❁The farmer took Gulliver home and gave him food.

5-" Don't put me in your mouth , please! '

a) Who said that ? Who was the addressee ?

❁ Gulliver to the baby girl .

b)What did Gulliver want the listener to do ?

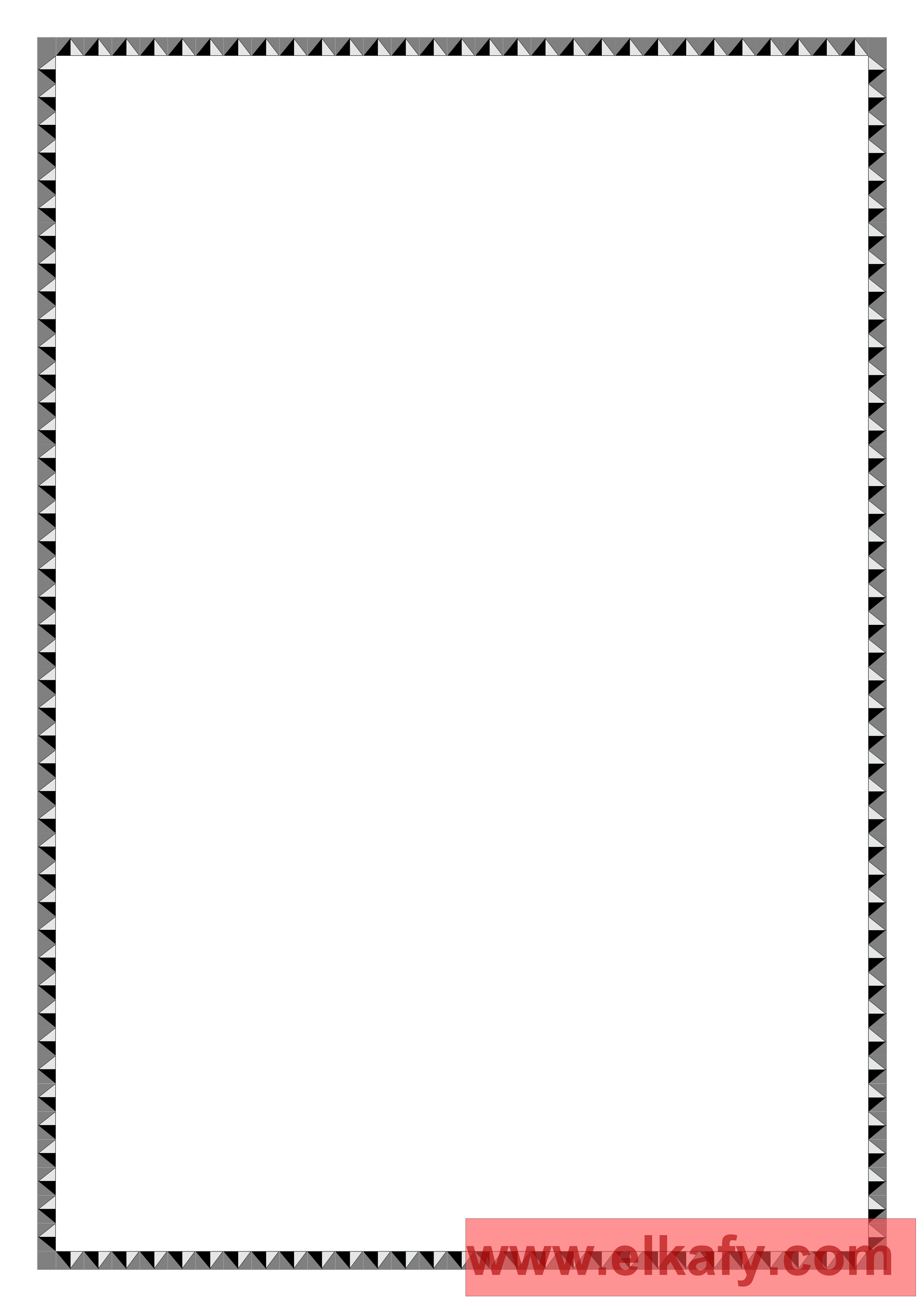
❁To stop putting him into her mouth

c) What happened after that ?

❁The baby girl dropped Gulliver to the ground from a height of 10 metres at least

Question Words كلمات الاستفهام

أدوات الاستفهام	السؤال	(How + الصفة) كم
Who من	Who do you go to school with ?	How many كم عدد
What ما / ماذا	What is your favourite subject ?	How old كم عمر
When متي	When do you sleep ?	How often كم مرة
Where أين	Where did you find the mobile ?	How deep كم عمق
Why لماذا	Why are you angry ?	How far كم بعد
Whose ملك من	Whose pen is it ?	How much كم كمية / كم ثمن
Which أي	Which colour do you prefer ?	How long كم مدة / كم طول
How كيف	How do you go to school ?	How high كم ارتفاع


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